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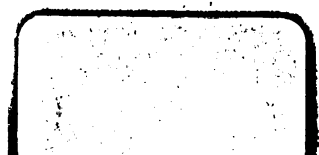
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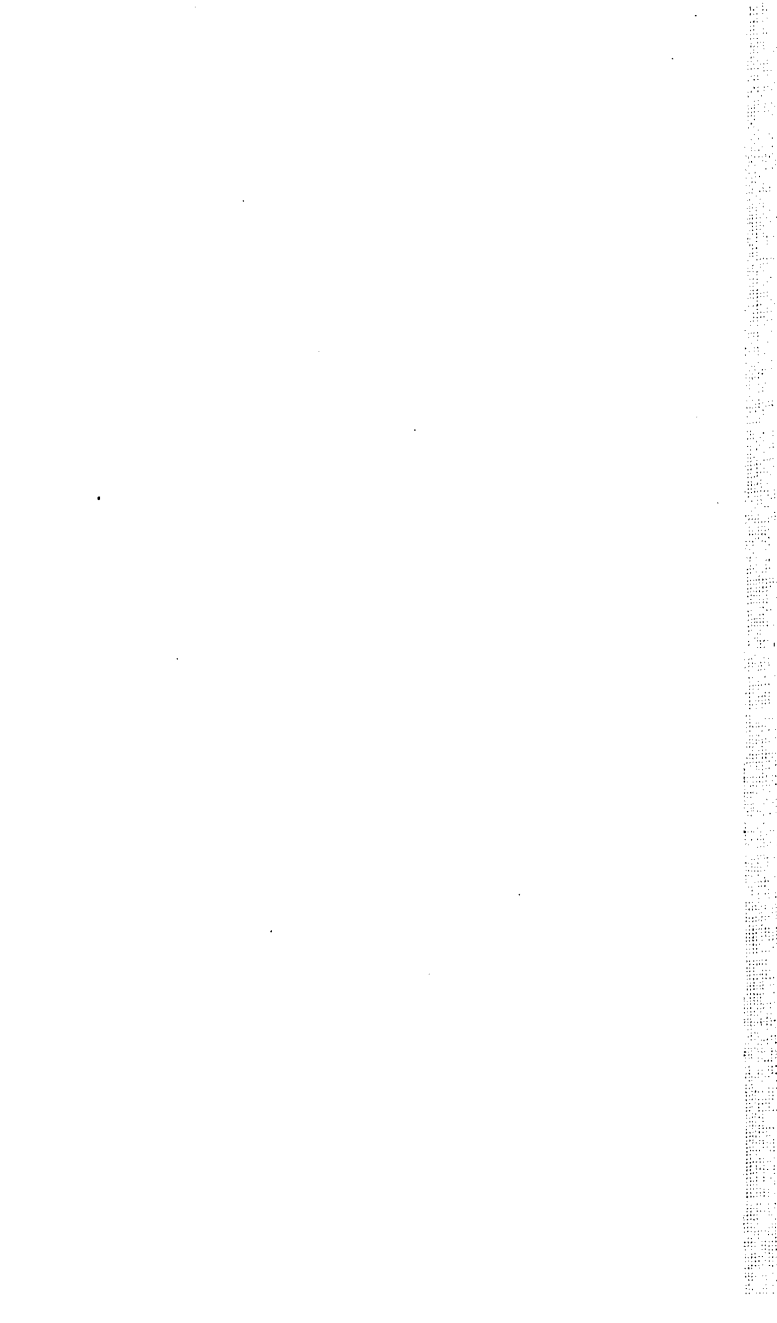
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EUTROPII
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ Breviarium;

CUM
VERSIONE ANGLICA,
IN QUA VERBUM DE VERBO EXPRIMITUR;
NOTIS QUOQUE & INDICE:

OR,

EUTROPIUS

COMPENDIOUS

HISTORY of *ROME*;

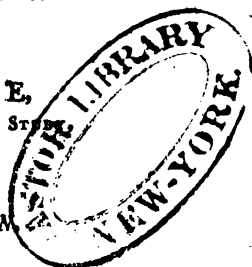
TOGETHER WITH AN
ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

AS LITERAL AS POSSIBLE,
NOTES AND AN INDEX.

BY JOHN CLARKE,
Author of the *ESSAYS UPON EDUCATION* and *STUDIES*

SECOND AMERICAN EDITION.

1812

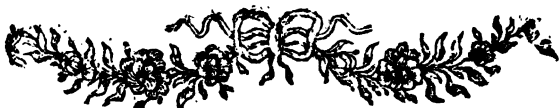


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Eutropius
B.V.





P R E F A C E.

THE title page has already informed the reader that the following translation of *Eutropius* is a literal one, in which, if he knows any thing of the Latin tongue, he will not look for polite elegant language, since that is altogether impossible in this way of translation, was I otherwise never so capable of it. The manner of expression in the two languages differs as widely, as perhaps, it is possible the phrase of two languages should do; and therefore all a man can do in the case, is to guard against downright impropriety and absolute barbarity, which how well I have done, the reader must judge. The different genius of the language has obliged me here and there, to take a little liberty; but it is so small, that the translation answers the design, as fully and effectually as if it was strictly literal. I have likewise found it necessary, sometimes, for clearing the sense, or mending my English, to insert words, which have none to answer them in the original: These, to prevent the difficulty they might otherwise occasion to young boys, are all along put in a different character.

The usefulness of such sort of translations of the easier classics is so exceedingly evident, that no one, who will but give himself the trouble of considering the matter a little, can fail, I should think, of seeing it. I shall not, therefore, so far distrust the reader's understanding, as to add any thing to what has already been said upon the subject of the great usefulness and necessity of these translations.

I have translated this author as highly proper to be read in our schools, upon a double account. First, as he is one of the easiest authors in the Latin tongue; and secondly, as he gives us a pretty good compend or abridgment of the Roman story, down from the building of the city, to the death of *Jovian*, that is for the term of about 1100 years. And as the history of *Greece* and *Rome* is absolutely necessary for a scholar, because of the frequent hints and allusions thereto in the most valuable performances of the learned, both ancient and modern, I see not how our schools can well be without this author. We have no where else so much of the Roman history in so short a compass; without a good acquaintance with which, *Virgil*, *Horace* and *Juvenal*, can never be tolerably understood. Notes that explain the passages, where the Roman story is touched upon, will never do the business effectually, but be quickly forgot, unless the reader has a good general plan or view of the Roman history in his head before hand. Those masters would do well to consider of this, that hurry poor children on to the reading of those sublime and difficult authors, without the least preparation of that kind; the infallible consequence of which wise method of proceeding is, that the boys never understand them as they should do.

Though it requires no great penetration, I think, to see the reasonableness of what I have advanced; yet I have known this piece of folly carried to such a height, that the poor boys have

been strictly forbid the use of any notes whatsoever upon *Juvenal's* satyrs (the very nature and design of which kind of poetry oftentimes necessarily involves it in obscurity) though they had not read so much as a line in any one classic author of the Roman history. The person guilty of this strange oversight was a man of some note in the world, and pretended therein, as I remember, to follow the example of Dr. BUSBY. But if the Doctor thought notes upon that author useless to his scholars, he sure took care before he entered them, to bring them pretty well acquainted with the history and antiquities of *Rome*, together with the heathen mythology : Or else, I may venture to say, he never had a scholar in his life, that could any where make out twenty lines together, without his help : If he could, I am sure he must have been a conjuror. Good dictionaries, indeed, might give them some relief ; but those would not go far, nor do the business half so effectually as a previous acquaintance with the antiquities, history and mythology. Nay, even with all that *apparatus* for the reading of *Juvenal*, good notes are absolutely necessary for the perfect, easy, expeditious understanding of that difficult author.

It is the business of the master to make all things as easy as possible, and not to frighten youth from books and study, by putting unnecessary difficulties upon them. The not attending duly to this grand principle of education, but rather affecting a quite contrary conduct, and forcing them, by the terror of the lash, to hammer out their business in a poor bungling manner by themselves, has been the occasion that many, who have run through our schools, and whose business in the world requires they should be scholars, have but a very sorry pittance of learning to support that character. It is my intention here, and in my other performances of this kind, to remedy, as much as lies in me, this crying, this intolerable grievance ; and if I can be so happy in the execution of this my design, as to give satisfaction to the learned and judicious, I have my end, the very utmost of my ambition, and shall think myself amply rewarded in their favor and approbation for all my pains.

This is now the second classic author I have published with this view. I call him a classic author ; for though he lived in times when the Latin tongue was very much upon the decline, yet he has so well imitated the style of the purer ages, excepting some few passages, that he has, by the learned, been allowed a place in that number.

All I have further to say, is to advertise the reader that the account of EUTROPIUS, by *Gerard Vossius* is not literally translated, because not inserted here for the reading of boys in the school, by way of lesson.



GERARD VOSSIUS.

ACCOUNT of EUTROPIUS.

EUTROPIUS, sophista Italus, ut eum vocat Suidas, cum alia, quædam eodem teste, tum Breviarium scripsit rerum Romanorum ab urbe condita usque ad Flavi-um Valentem Augustum cui & opus su-um dicavit. Militasse se ait sub Juliano, atque expeditioni ejus in Persas interfuisse: Quo & pertinent ver-
ba Georgii Codini in selectis de originibus Constantinopolitanis, ubi sic scribit, ΕΥΤΡΟΠΙΟΥ
ὁ σοφιστής,

Lau-
dat vero eum testem
in rebus Constantini
Magni, quæ oculis
suis vidisse eum ait.

Eutropius, an Italian
sophist, as Suidas calls
him, writ, as the same au-
thor informs us, besides
other things, a brief history
of the Romans, from the
building of the city, to the
time of the Emperor Fla-
vius Valens, to whom he
also dedicated his work. He
says he served in the wars
under Julian, and went a-
long with him in his expe-
dition against the Persians:
As appears likewise from
the words of George Codi-
nus, in his select observa-
tions relating to the anti-
quities of Constantinople,
wherein he thus writes, Eu-
tropius the sophist, who
was with Julian the A-
postate in Persia. He
quotes him for the transac-
tions of Constantine the
Great, which he says he
had seen with his own eyes.

vi Gerard Vossius's Account of EUTROPIUS.

Atque ex his patet error Ptolemæi, & hujus se auctoritate tudentis Raphaelis Volaterrani, qui Eutropium hunc fuisse putârunt discipulum Beati Augustini. Quæ & sententia est Gesneri, & Etingrini, & Theodori Zuengeri, Theatri sui volumine VI. Lib. II. ad hæc Possevinus in Apparatu sacro, atque aliorum. In errorem omnes eos impulit, quod Gennadius in illustrium Virorum catalogo Eutropium quendam referat, de quo hunc in modum apud eum legitur :---

‘ Eutropius presbyter
‘ scripsit ad duas sorores, ancillas Christi,
‘ quæ ob devotionem pudicitæ, & amorem religionis exhereditatæ sunt a parentibus, epistolas in modum libellorum consolatorias, elegantij & aperto sermone duas, non solum ratione, sed etiam testi-

And from hence appears the mistake of Ptolemy, and of Raphael Volaterranus, who goes upon his authority, and who fancied this Eutropius to have been a disciple of St. Austin. Which is likewise the opinion of Gesner, and of Etingrinus, and of Theodore Zuengerus, in the 6th volume of his Theatre, book 2, as likewise of Possevinus in his Apparatus sacer and others. What led them all into this mistake, is, that Gennadius, in his catalogue of illustrious men, has put down one, of whom he speaks in the following manner :

‘ Eutropius, a presbyter,
‘ writ to two sisters, handmaids of Christ, who for their invincible inclination to a life of chastity and zeal for religion, were disinherited by their parents, two letters of consolation, that they may well pass for two little books, in a handsome clear style, supported not only by reason, but quotations out of the
‘ moniis

‘moniiis scripturarum’ *‘scriptures.’* Now Gennadius mentions him after Austin, Orisius, and others. This they supposed to be the author of the brief history. But the times will not allow of it, since the author of the brief history lived in the days of Constantine and his sons, of Julian, Jovian and Valens; but not likewise in Gratian’s or Theodosius’s; however not in Arcadius and Honorius’s; so that he cannot be younger than Austin. Besides the person mentioned by Gennadius was a presbyter; but whether this Eutropius was a Christian is questioned, and not without reason since he says nothing of the ten persecutions, and in his account of Jovian, ~~advisedly~~ pleads for breach of faith. I know there are some who guess him to have been a Christian, from what he says about Julian, ‘A persecution, or of the Christian religion, yet so as to abstain from blood.’ But a Heathen might write so, at

re potuit gentilis, saltem qui in confinio tenebrarum ac lucis constitutus, nec Gentilem religionem probaret, nec Christianæ tamen nomen dedisset; quales seculum illud habuit multos. Sed utcumque hoc est, tempora, ut vidimus, eos, refellunt, qui Augustino Eutropium faciunt juniorem. Stylum si spectes, parum est concinnus; sed hoc ætati, qua vixit tribuamus. Res vero ipsas compendio satis commodo, constrinxit. Sane quanti a Græcis fieri solebat, vel argumento illud erit, quod Capito historicus Lycius epitomes Eutropii scripserit Græce; ut Suidas docet in Imo & Simlerus, in Appendice bibliotheca Gesneri, testatur, in bibliotheca P. Pithæi extare Romanæ Eutropii historiæ. Ac video quædam ex Pæanio hoc

least one who being upon the confines of darkness and light, neither approved of the Pagan religion, nor was yet a convert to the Christian; and such there were a great many in that age. But let that be as it will, the difference in point of time, as we have already observed, sufficiently confutes those who make Eutropius younger than Austin. If you consider his style, it is not the most elegant; but that is to be imputed to the age he lived in. Yet he has given us the story in a pretty handsome abridgment. How much it was valued by the Greeks is apparent from the Greek translation made of it by Capito, the historian of Lycia, as Suidas informs us in the article of Nay Simler too, in his appendix to Gesner's Bibliothecæ, says, there is in the library of P. Pithæus, Pæanius's translation of the Roman history of Eutropius. And I find some things quoted out of this Pæanius citari

citari a Scaligero. *by Scaliger.* Paulus Di-
 Compendio Eutropii *aconus has scandalously*
 Paulus Diaconus, ma- *foisted some of his stuff in-*
 lo sane exemplo, sua *to the compend of Eutro-*
 interfit; ut liquet ex *prius, as appears from the*
 undecim primis histo- *11 first books of his mis-*
 riæ miscellæ libris; *cellaneous history; con-*
 de quibus dicemus, *cerning which we shall say*
 cum ad Paulum Dia- *more, when we come to*
 conum deventum erit. *Paulus Diaconus.* Bede
 Meminit & Eutropii *too makes mention of Eu-*
 Beda Hist. Angl. Lib. *tropius in his English his-*
 I. Cap. XI. & qui *tory, b. 1. chap. 11. And*
 sæculo tota Beda ju- *Hincmarus of Rheims, who*
 nior est, Hincmarus *is a whole age later than*
 Rhemenfis, opusculo, *Bede, does the same in a*
 ad Hincmarum Lau- *little treatise of his, ad-*
 dunensem Cap. XVI. *dressed to Hincmarus of*
 Ubi de castello Lau- *Laudun, chap. 16. Where*
 duno loquens ait, *speaking of the castle of*
 ' Quod sicut Eutropi- *Laudun, he says, 'Which,*
 ' us, antiquus histori- *' as Eutropius, an ancient*
 ' ographus, dicit, auc- *' historian, writes, was*
 ' tore Macrobio præ- *' built by Macrobius, the*
 ' tore conditum. Ab *' prætor. Upon its first*
 ' exordio sui in Pa- *' building under Paganism,*
 ' ganismo inter civi- *' it had no name or place*
 ' tates, vel provinciales *' amongst cities or country*
 ' sedes nomen & locum *' towns.' Flodoardus, bish-*
 ' non habuit.' Facit *op of Rheims, takes notice*
 & mentionem Flodo- *of him too, b. 1. ch. 1.*
 ardus Pontif. Rem. *and Leo of Ostia, (who liv-*
 lib. I. cap. I. & Leo *ed in the times of the Em-*
 Ostiensis (qui Alexii *perors Alexius and Hen-*
 & Henrici Imp. tem- *ry) in his chronicle of Ca-*
poribus

x Gerard Vossius's Account of EUTROPIUS.

<p>poribus fuit) Chronici Casinensis lib. I. cap. XVII. De Eutropio hoc satis, a quo diver- sus est Eutropius gram- maticus, quem de lit- eris testem laudat Prif- cianus lib. I. item Eu- tropius medicus, me- moratus Marcello Em- pirico præfat, operis de mendicamentis.</p>	<p><i>sinum, b. 1. ch. 17. And so much for Eutropius, whom we are not to con- found with Eutropius the grammarian, whom Prif- cian quotes about the let- ters, b. 1. Nor with Eu- tropius the physician, men- tioned by Marcellus Em- piricus in the preface to his treatise of medicines.</i></p>
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DOMINO



DOMINO.

To the LORD

VALENTI,

VALENS;¹

GOTHICO,

GOTHICK,

Maximo, Perpetuo,

Great, Immortal and

AUGUSTO.

AUGUST.²

RES Romanis, ex **I** HAVE collected in a
voluntate mansue- brief narrative, and in
tudinis tuæ, ab urbe order of time, the Roman
condita ad nostram me- affairs, from the building
moriam, quæ in negotiis of the city, that appeared
vel bellicis, vel civilibus the most considerable, in
eminebant, per ordinem the transactions either of
temporum brevi nar- war or peace, according
ratione collegi, strictim to the pleasure of your
additis etiam iis, quæ *clemency, adding with-
in

1. This Valens was taken in by the Emperor Valentinian the first, as his partner in the empire, in the year of Christ 364. He managed the war for some time against the Goths, which was the occasion of his title Gothicus. He received a dangerous wound by an arrow in a battle against the same Goths, and upon his being carried out of the field into a house not far off, was pursued by them, and burnt alive, together with the house, in the year of Christ 377.

2. The title of Augustus is equivalent to that of Emperor; it was at first given by the Senate to Octavius, the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, and kept by the following Emperors.

* This title of *Mansuetudo*, as well as *Tranquillitas*, and several others was applied to the Emperors in the same manner as his *Majesty* is now to Kings. They were introduced not long before these times, by the sordid flattery of the people, confirmed by the want of sense and modesty in the Emperors, who tamely suffered themselves to be addressed in such a kind of language as was only proper to the Deity. The old Greeks and Romans were wholly strangers to any thing of that kind,

in principum vitis egregia exstiterunt; ut tranquillitatis tuæ possit mens divina lætari, prius se illustrium virorum facta in administrando imperio sequutam, quàm cognosceret lectione.

al, briefly those things, which were remarkable in the lives of the Emperors; * that the divine mind of your tranquillity may rejoice to find it has followed the conduct of illustrious men in governing the empire, before it was acquainted therewith by reading.

* Our author makes the Emperor here but a coarse kind of compliment, in supposing the divine mind of his tranquillity, as he words himself, so very ignorant of the Roman history, at an age when he is capable of commanding armies, and had done it for some time against the Goths; either the Emperor, or those charged with the care of his education, must have been highly to blame, if our author says true.





EUTROPII

BREVIARIUM

HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER I.

ROMANUM Imperium, quo ne-
que ab exordio ullum
fere minus, neque in-
crementis toto orbe
amplius, humana po-
test memoria recorda-
ri, a Romulo exordi-
um habet, qui Vestalis
virginis, & (quantum
putatus est) Martis,
cum Remo fratre, u-
no partu editus est.

THE Roman empire,
than which the his-
tory* of mankind cannot
furnish us with any almost,
less in its original, nor
greater in its increase,
throughout the whole world,
has its beginning from Ro-
mulus, who being the son
of a vestal† Nun, and (as
supposed) of Mars,
was born at the same birth
with his brother Remus.

Is

* I choose to render the word *memoria* history, a sense it some-
times has : If our author must be supposed to have used it in its
ordinary acceptation, I see not what tolerable sense can be made
of what he says. I confess the word *recordor*, in the only sense it
hath in good authors, does not agree with my translation of *me-
moriam* ; but I am apt to believe it is here used improperly, and
may be an instance of that deviation from the purity of the Latin
tongue, which prevailed in our author's time.

† *Virginis filius* may not seem very proper ; but it is certain
the word *virgo* is sometimes used, even in Terence itself, for a
young woman, after the bearing of a child.

Is cum inter pastores *He whilst he *robbed a-*
 latrocinaretur, octode- *mongst the shepherds, be-*
 cim annos natus, ur- *ing but 18 years old, built*
 bem exiguam in Palati. *a little city upon the Pala-*
 no monte constituit, xi. *tine mount, upon the elev-*
 Kal. Maii, Olympiadis *enth of the †calends of*
 sextæ anno tertio, post *May, in the third year of*
 Trojæ excidium, ut *the sixth †Olympiad, in*
qui

* That most ingenious lady, daughter of Tanaquil le Fevre, who wrote notes upon Eutropius, for the use of the Dauphin, and afterwards married Mon^r. Dacier, cabinetmaker to the late French King, explains the word *Latrocinari*, by *militare, vitam in armis degere*, for which she quotes Plautus; in whose time, it is true, the word was sometimes so used; but that sense of it was out of date long before the days of Eutropius, who, had he used it so, would have been understood by nobody, if he himself was so well read in antiquity as to know the ancients had used it so, which is not very likely. I choose, therefore, to render it in the only sense it had in our author's time. Romulus might, as Plutarch says, defend his neighbor shepherds against robbers, and rob too by way of reprisal. There was nothing more common in those early ages of the world, when kingdoms and commonwealths were of very small extent, than for parties in states that bordered upon one another, to fall out of the confines of their own little territory, to rob their borderers. Cæsar informs us that in his time the practice was reckoned commendable and glorious among the Germans, and Thucydides gives no better account of the Greeks and their neighbors, some generations before his own time.

† The first day of every month was called the calends, and the days from the 13th in some, and the 15th in others, were reckoned by their distance from the first day, or the calends of the following; thus the 11th of the calends of May is the 10th day before the first of May, or the 21st of April.

‡ The Olympiads were a famous Æra or Epochæ amongst the Greeks, being a term of four years, so denominated from Olympia, a town in the west of Peloponnesus, nigh the river ALPHÆUS, where, every four years, games were celebrated by a vast concourse of people from Greece and other parts. These games were at first instituted, they tell you, by the famous Hercules, but after his time, discontinued, and revived again at last, in the year before Christ 775. The first four years from the revival of them, was termed the first Olympiad, the next four years, the second Olympiad, and so on. And when the Greeks took notice of the time of any transaction, they said, it fell out in the 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th year of such an Olympiad.

qui plurimum minimumque tradunt, trecentesimo, nonagesimo quarto. the *394th year of the destruction of Troy.†

2. *Condita civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, hæc fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit; centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret; quos senatores nominavit propter senectum. Tunc, cum uxores ipse & populus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbi nationes,* 2. *Having built the city, which he called by his own name Rome, he performed these things. He took great numbers of his neighbors into his city. He chose a hundred of the elders of the people; by whose advice he managed all his affairs, which he called senators because of their age. Then, as he and his people had no wives, he invited the nations, neighbors to his city, to the sight of games, and seized all their* *atque*

* The destruction of Troy hap'ened, according to the best chronologers, 1184 years before Christ. and Rome was built about 752; the difference which is in the time from the destruction of Troy till the building of Rome, is 432.

† As the words *ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt* have visibly no meaning, I have not translated them. Matam Dacier, indeed, makes no difficulty of them, though she says a great many before her had; to make up the sense, she informs us we are to understand the words *eos præteream* as *erunt*; which to be sure makes good sense; but if that was what the author intended to say, unless he expected people shou'd understand his meaning by his gaping, he should not have left those words out: for nothing in writing or speaking ought to be omitted, but what is obvious to be understood, without being expressed, which I think these words are not. The same sentence occurs again in the last chapter of the tenth book, otherwise I should be inclinable to believe the words *eos præteream* had by the carelessness of some copier of books been omitted; for without that, or something equivalent, this passage is imperfect, and without sense. If the author must be supposed to have left it to be understood, it was an inexcusable blunder in him.

atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Cæninenses vicit Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenses, Vejentes (hæc omnia oppida urbem cingunt.) Et cum orta subito tempestate non comparuisset anno regni trigesimo septimo, ad Deos transisse creditus, consecratus est. Deinde Romæ per quinos dies senatores imperare runt, & his regnantibus annus unus completus est.

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum nullum quidem gessit, sed non minus civitati quam Romulus profuit. Nam & leges Romanis, moresque constituit, qui consuetudine præliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur. Annum descripsit in x. menses, prius sine aliqua computatione confusum : & infinita Romæ sacra

young women. Wars commencing for the injustice of seizing the women, he conquered the Cæninensians, the Antemnations, Crustuminians, Sabines, Fidencians, Vejentians, (all these towns surround the city.) And as in a storm that rose all on a sudden, he disappeared in the 37th year of his reign, being supposed to have gone to the Gods, he was accordingly deified. After that, the senators reigned at Rome for five days each, and whilst they reigned, one year was completed.

3. Afterwards Numa Pompilius was made king, who carried on indeed no war, but was no less serviceable to the city than Romulus. For he established laws and wholesome usages amongst the Romans, who, from a custom of fighting, were now thought robbers, and half barbarians. He divided the year into ten months, which had been confused before, without any proper reckoning ; and he insti-

ac

ac templa constituit: Morbo decessit quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

tuted an infinite number of holy rites, and built many temples at Rome. He died of a disease, in the forty-third year of his reign.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Huic bella reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Roma xii. milliario sunt: Veientes & Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romana, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit. Urbem ampliavit, adjecto Cælio monte. Cum triginta duobus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit.

4. Tullus Hostilius succeeded him. He renewed the wars, conquered the Albans, who are at the twelfth mile from the city of Rome; he subdued the Veientes and the Fidenates too, one of which are distant six miles from the city of Rome, and the other eighteen. He enlarged the city by adding mount Cælius. After he had reigned 32 years, he was thunderstruck, and was burnt up, together with his house.

5. Post hunc Ancus Martius, Numæ ex filia nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit: Aventinum montem civitati adjecit, & Janiculum: Ostiam civitatem supra mare sexto decimo milliario ab urbe Romæ condidit: Vigesimo quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

5. After him Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa by a daughter, took upon him the government. He fought against the Latins; added mount Aventine, and Janiculum to the city. He built the city of Ostia upon the sea, at the sixteenth mile from the city of Rome. He died a natural death, in the 24th year of his reign.

6. Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit; Circum Romæ ædificavit; ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos; & non parum agrorum, sublatum iisdem, urbis Romæ territorio adjunxit; primusque triumphans urbem intravit: Muros fecit, & Cloacas; capitolum inchoavit: Trigésimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus cui ipse successerat.

6. Then Priscus Tarquinius got the kingdom. He doubled the number of the senators, built a * Circus at Rome; instituted the † Roman games, which continue to our times. The same prince likewise conquered the Sabines, and added to the territory of the city of Rome not a little land, which he had taken from the same, and first entered the city in triumph. He made the walls and † Cloacæ. He begun the capitol; and was slain by the sons of Ancus, that king, whom he had succeeded in the 38th year of his reign.

7. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili

7. After him Servius Tullius took upon him the government, born of a noble

* The Circus was a large circular sort of building, with rows of seats rising one above another, in which the people were presented with public games for their diversion.

† These *Ludi Romani* were likewise called *Magni*, and instituted in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. For the heathen worship consisted mostly in music, dancing and other diversions. It is strange that nations so polite and knowing as the Greeks and Romans, could think fiddling and piping, dancing, wrestling, running and fighting, could be agreeable to their Gods, or a proper way of worshipping them.

‡ These were very wide subterraneous canals for conveying the filth of the town into the river.

LIBER I.

nobili foemina, captiva tamen, & ancilla. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit: montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum ubi abjunxit, fossas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium Censum ordinavit qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit capitum lxxxiv. millia civium Romanorum, cum his qui in agris erant. Occisus est 45 imperii anno, scelere generi sui Tarquinii superbi, filii ejus regis cui ipse successerat; & filiae suae quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

8. Lucius Tarquinius superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos (quæ gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longe ab

ble woman, but yet a captive and a maidservant. He too subdued the Sabines, and added three mountains, the Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline to the city, and drew ditches round the wall. He likewise first instituted the * Census, which had been as yet unknown in the world. Under him, all people being brought under this Census, Rome had eightyfour thousand heads of Roman citizens, with those that were in the country. He was slain in the fortyfifth year of his reign, by the villainy of his soninlaw, Tarquin the proud, the son of that king, whom he had succeeded, and of his own daughter, whom Tarquin had to wife.

8. Lucius Tarquinius the proud, the seventh and last of the kings, conquered the Volscians (which nation is not far from the city as you go to Campania) he reduc-
urbe

* I retain in the translation the Latin word, because our language has none to answer it; it signifies a survey or account taken of the people, i. e. their estates, callings, habitations, &c. in order to an equal taxation of them for the public service.

urbe est) vicit; Gabios civitatem, & Sueffam Pamefiam subegit; cum Thuscis pacem fecit; & templum Jovi in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo decimo milliaro ab urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, ipse Tarquinius junior, nobilissimi Collatini uxorem stuprasset, eaque de injuria marito & patri & amicis quæsta fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit; propter quam causam Brutus parens & ipse Collatinus populum concitavit, & Tarquinio ademitt imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit, veniensque ad urbem rex, portis clausi exclusus est. Cumque imperasset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore & liberis suis fugit.

ed the city Gabii and Sueffa Pometia; made a peace with the Thuscans, and built a temple to Jupiter in the Capitol. Afterwards as he was attacking Ardea, a city situated at the distance of 18 miles from the city Rome he lost his kingdom. For when his son Tarquin the younger had ravished the wife of a very noble person, Collatinus, and she had complained of the injury to her husband and father and friends, she killed herself in the sight of them all; for which reason Brutus her father and Collatinus raised the people, and took the kingdom from Tarquin. Presently his army too, who were attacking the city Ardea with the king, deserted him; and the king upon coming to the city Rome, was excluded, the gates being shut against him. And after he had reigned 25 years, he was banished with his wife and children.

Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cum adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum vix usque ad quintum decimum milliarium possideret.

9. Hinc consules cœpere pro uno rege duo hac causa creari; ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coerceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius, quàm annum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur: sed civiles semper qui se postarent futuros evatos: fuerunt anno primo, ex illis regibus, Consul Lucius Junius Brutus, qui maxime egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur, & Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata dignitas est: placuerat enim,

Thus kingly government obtained at Rome for the time of seven kings, and two hundred and fortythree years, whilst Rome as yet, where it had most, hardly possessed a territory extending as far as the 15th mile.

9. Upon this two Consuls begun to be made instead of one King for this reason; that if one had a mind to be wicked, the other having the like authority, might restrain him. And it was thought fit, they should hold their power no longer than for a year, lest they should be rendered insolent by the long continuance of their authority, but should be always moderate, who knew that they should be private persons after a year. Wherefore in the first year, after the Tarquins were banished, L. Junius Brutus, who had particularly exerted himself, that Tarquin might be banished, and Tarquinius Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were made Consuls. But this dignity was taken immediate-

ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Qui, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, & loco ipsius factus est Valerius Publicola consul. Commovit tamen bellum urbi Romæ rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, & collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui dimicavit.

10. In prima pugna Brutus & Aruns Tarquinii filius invicem se occiderunt. Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ defensoriæ pudicitiae suæ, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxérunt. Valerius Publicola Spurius Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiæ patrem: quo morbo mortuo, iterum

ly from Tarquinius Collatinus. For it was thought fit that no one should continue in the city, that was called Tarquin. Who receiving his whole estate, removed out of the city, and Valerius Publicola was made Consul in his room. Yet King Tarquin, who had been banished, raised a war against the city Rome, and having got together many nations, fought to be restored to his kingdom.

10. In the first battle Brutus, and Aruns the son of Tarquin, killed one another. * Yet the Romans came off from that battle victorious. The Roman matrons mourned for Brutus the defender of their honor, as a common father, for a year. Valerius Publicola made Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus, the father of Lucretia his colleague. Who dying a natural death, he again took for his colleague Horatius Pulvillus.

Horatium

* Livy and Plutarch make it but a sort of drawn battle, yet tell an idle story, from whence the Romans took occasion to claim the victory.

Horatium Pulvillum *Thus the first year had five collegam sibi sumpfit. Consuls; since Tarquinius Ita primus annus quin. Collatinus quitted the city, que Consules habuit: because of his name: Brutus fell in battle, and Spurius Lucretius died of a distemper.*
cum Tarquinius Collatinus urbe cessisset propter nomen, Brutus prælio periisset, Spurius Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

11. Secundo quoque anno, iterum Tarquinius ut reciperetur in regnum bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porfena Thuscix rege, & Romanam pene cepit. Verum tum quoque victus est. Tertio anno post reges exactos, Tarquinius cum suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porfena, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, auxilium præstaret, Tusculum se contulit, quæ civitas non longe ab ur- *11. In the second year too, Tarquinius again made war upon the Romans, in order to be received into his kingdom; Porfena the King of Thuscia carrying him assistance, and was near taking Rome. But then too, * he was vanquished. The third year after the royal family were driven from Rome, when Tarquin could not be received into his kingdom, nor did Porfena, who had made a peace with the Romans, any longer give him assistance, he withdrew himself to † Tusculum*
be

* He was not properly vanquished, but obliged to retire, because his friend Porfena thought fit to make a peace with the Romans, which their historians say he was frightened into by a desperate attempt of Mucius scævola to kill him, and a politic presence of his to the king; that 303 of the Romans had sworn to endeavor his destruction in the same bold manner.

† Livy says to Cumæ in Campania.

be est : atque ibi per quatuordecim annos privatus cum uxore presenuit. Quarto

anno post reges exactos, cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent victi sunt ; & de his est triumphatum. Quinto anno Lucius Valerius ille Bruti collega, & quartum Consul, fataliter mortuus est adeo pauper, ut collatis a populo nummis, sumptum haberet sepulturæ, quem matronæ, sicut Brutum, annum luxérunt.

which town is not far from the city Rome, and there lived a private person for fourteen years with his wife to be very old. In the fourth year after the royal family were banished, the Sabines making war upon the Romans, were conquered, and the Romans, triumphed over them. In the fifth year after L. Valerius, that colleague of Brutus, and a fourth time Consul, died a natural death, so poor, that he had the charges of his funeral bore with money contributed by the people, whom the matrons mourned for a year, as they had done for Brutus.

12. Nono anno post reges exactos, cum gener Tarquinii, ad injuriam soceri vindicandam ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romæ dignitas est creata, quæ Dictatura appellatur, major quam Consulatus. Eodem

*12. In the ninth year after the banishing of the royal family, the son-in-law of Tarquin having raised a huge army to revenge the injury done his father-in-law, a new office was erected at Rome, which is called the * Dictatorship, greater than the*

anno

* This was at first an absolute power, but confined within the space of six months. See ROSINUS's *Antiquities*, or PITHISUS's *Lexicon*.

anno etiam magister equitum factus est, qui Dictatori obsequeretur. Neque quidquam similis potest dici, quam Dictatura antiqua, huic imperii potestati, quam nunc tranquillitas vestra habet, maxime cum Augustus quoque; Octavianus, de quo postea dicemus, & ante eum, Caius Cæsar, sub Dictaturæ nomine atque honore regnaverint. Dictator autem Romæ primus fuit Lartius: Magister equitum primus, Spurius Cassius.

13. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos, seditionem populus Romæ fecit, tanquam a Senatu atque Consulibus premere-tur. Tum & ipse sibi Tribunos plebis, quasi

13. In the sixteenth year after the banishment of the royal family, the people made a mutiny at Rome, as if they were oppressed by the Senate and Consuls. Then too they made to themselves † Tribunes of the proprios

† These were at first but two, but their number quickly increased to ten. And they answered the design of their institution effectually, and contributed not a little to the future rise and growth of the Roman state, by procuring at last to the Commons admission to all the great offices of the government; after which the Romans bore down all opposition, till they made themselves in a great measure masters of the world. For a more particular account of their office see Rosinus, or Piusus.

proprius judices & defensores creavit, per quos contra Senatum & Consules tutus esse posset.

14. Sequenti anno Volsci contra Romanos bellum reparaverunt: & victi acie, etiam Coriolos, civitatem quam habebant optimam, perdiderunt.

15. Octavo decimo anno postquam reges ejecti erant, expulsus ex urbe, Quintius Marcius, dux Romanorum, qui Coriolos ceperat, Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus, & auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos sæpe vicit: usque ad quintum milliarium urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam suam, legatis, qui pacem petebant, repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia, & uxor Volumnia ex urbe venis-

Commons, as their own proper judges and defenders by whom they might be secured against the Senate and Consuls.

14. *In the following year, the Volsci renewed the war against the Romans; and being defeated in the field, lost likewise Corioli, the best city which they had.*

15. *In the 18th year after the royal family were turned out, Q. Marcius, a General of the Romans, who had taken Corioli, a city of the Volsci, being banished the city, went over to the Volsci in a rage, and received assistance against the Romans. He often conquered the Romans. He came within five miles of the city, designing too to attack the place of his nativity, rejecting the deputies, that begged peace from him, unless his mother Veturia, and his wife Volumnia had come to him from the city, by whose*

seni;

† Marcius was not General, but an interior officer only in the army, to whose valor the taking of Corioli was principally owing, from whence he had the name of Coriolanus.

ferit ; quarum fletu & weeping and importunity deprecatione superatus being prevailed upon, he removit exercitum : drew off his army. And atque hic secundus post this was the second from Tarquinius fuit, qui Tarquin, who was general dux contra patriam su- of an army against his am effet. own country.

16. Cæsone Fabio 16. When Cæso Fabius & Tito Virginio Con- and Titus Virginius were sulibus, trecenti nobiles Consuls, 300 noblemen, homines, qui ex Fabia who were of the Fabian familia erant, contra family, undertook alone Vejentes bellum soli the war against the Vejen- susceperunt, promit- tes, promising the Senate tentes Senatui & po- and people to manage that pulo per se omne cer- whole dispute by themselves. tamē implendum. It- Wherefore going accord- taque profecti omnes ingly, all of them noblemen and qui singuli ought magnorum exercitum to have been leaders of great duces esse deberent, in armies, they fell in battle. prælio conciderunt. But *one was left of so Unus omnino superfu- great a family, who by it ex tanta familia, qui reason of his childish age propter ætatem pueri- could not be carried to the lem duci non potuerat battle. After this the Cen- ad pugnam. Post hæc sus was again taken in the Censu in urbe habitus city, and there were found est, & inventa sunt ci- to be a hundred and nine- vium capitum cxix. teen thousand freemen. millia.

17. Sequenti

* This circumstance is to be sure false. A family that could furnish 300 fighting men had no doubt many male children. I wonder so improbable a thing could pass upon such an author as *Livy*, who, for the talent of writing history, was at least equal, if not superior, to any of the ancients, either Greeks or Romans.

17. Sequenti anno, cum in Algidio monte, ab urbe duodecimo ferme milliario, Romanus obsideretur exercitus, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Dictator est factus: qui agrum quatuor jugerum possidens, manibus suis colebat. Is, cum in opere & arans esset inventus, sudore deterso, Togam Prætextam accepit: & cæsis hostibus, liberavit exercitum.

18. Anno ccc. & altero ab urbe condita, imperium Consulare cessavit, & pro duobus Consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, Decemviri nominati. Sed cum primo anno bene egissent, secundo, unus ex iis Appius Claudius, Virginii cuiusdam, qui honestis

17. In the following year, the Roman army being besieged in mount Algidum, at about the twelfth mile from the city, L. Quintius Cincinnatus was made Dictator, who possessing a piece of land of four * jugera, tilled it with his own hands. He being found at work and ploughing, wiping off the sweat, took the Toga Prætexta, and cutting off the enemy, delivered the army.

18. In the year 300, from the building of the city, the Consular government ceased, and instead of two Consuls, ten † officers were made, who had the supreme power, being therefore named the Decemviri. But after they had behaved well the first year, in the second, one of them, Appius Claudius, who had a design to debauch a young
jam

* Jugerum is a piece of land 240 feet long and 120 broad, that is, near upon half an acre.

† The design of their institution was to compile a body of laws for the Romans, who then either had none at all, or very few. The famous twelve tables were the work of these same Decemviri.

jam stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algidio militabat, filiam virginem corrumpere voluit : quam pater occidit, ne stuprum a Decemviro sustineret : & regressus ad milites, movit tumultum. Sublata est Decimviris potestas, ipsique damnati sunt.

*woman, daughter of one Virginius, who served in an * honourble post against the Latins, upon mount Algidum, whom her father slew, that she might not suffer a ravishment from the Decemvir, and returning to the soldiers, raised a mutiny. Upon which their authority was taken from the Decemveri, and they condemned.*

19. Anno trecentesimo decimo quinto ab urbe condita, Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium præstabant his Vejentes et rex Vejentium Tolumnius, quæ ambæ civitates tam vicinæ urbi sunt, ut Fidenæ vii. Vejentes xviii. milliario absint. Conjunxerunt se his & Volsci; sed M.

19. In the 315th year from the building the city, the Fidenatians rebelled against the Romans. The Vejentes gave them assistance, and the King of the Vejentes, Tolumnius : both which states are so near the city Rome, that Fidenæ is but distant seven, and the † Vejentes eighteen miles. The Volsci likewise joined themselves to

Æmilio

* *Honestis stipendiis* is properly or verbally rendered for handsome, honorable pay. *Stipendium* signifies in general wages, but most commonly soldiers' pay, and sometimes a year's pay. It will not be improper to observe here, that the Roman soldiers at that time served the commonwealth in the wars at their own expense. It was some years after, as *Livy* informs us, that the decree of the Senate was made, *Ut stipendium miles de publico acciperet quam ante id tempus, de suo quisque, functus, eo munere esset.* L. 4. cap. 59.

† I would rather choose to read in this place Veii, which was the name of the city of the Vejentes, and about that distance from Rome.

Æmilio Dictatore, Lucio Quintio Cincinnato Magistro equitum victi, etiam regem perdidērunt: Fidenæ capte & excisæ. Post xx. inde annos, Vejentani rebellaverunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie; mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit, antiquissimam, Italiæque ditissimam. Post eam cepit & Faliscos, non minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia, quasi prædam male divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam, & expulsus civitate est.

20. Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt, & victos Romanos xi. milliario ab urbe Roma, apud flumen Alliam sequuti,

them. But being conquered by M. Æmilius the Dictator, and L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Master of the Horse, they likewise lost their king. Fidenæ was taken and destroyed. Twenty years after the Vejentani rebelled. Furius Camillus was sent Dictator against them, who first conquered them in battle, and by and by besieging their city, took it, the most ancient and the richest in Italy. After it he took Falisci, a no less noble city. But a popular odium was raised against him, as if he had divided the plunder unfairly, and he was condemned for that reason, and banished the city.

25. Immediately the Galli Senones came to the city, and pursuing the Romans after they had defeated them 11 miles from the city Rome, at the river Allia,

etiam

* These Galli Senones came from about that part of France, which is now called Champagne. This was the greatest blow the Romans ever received, and it struck such a terror into them, that they were more afraid of the Gauls, than any other nation, till they were intirely subdued by Julius Cæsar. The day on which the battle of Allia was fought was ever after looked upon as unlucky, upon which it was not proper to begin any thing of importance.

etiam urbem occupaverunt; neque defendi quidquam nisi Capitolium potuit: quod cum diu obsedissent, & jam Romani fame laborarent, a Camillo, qui in vicina civitate exfulabat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimeque victi sunt; postea tamen, accepto etiam auro, ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt: sed sequutus eos Camillus ita cecidit, ut & aurum, quod his datum fuerat, & omnia, quæ ceperant, militaria signa, revocaret. Ita tertium triumphans urbem ingressus est & appellatus secundus Romulus, quasi & ipse patriæ conditor.

*they likewise took the city. Nor could any thing be defended but the Capitol: which after they had besieged a long time, and the Romans were now pinched by famine, Camillus, who was in banishment in a neighboring city, came upon the Gauls, and they were overthrown with great loss; *however afterwards, receiving a good sum of gold, not to besiege the Capitol, they went away; but Camillus following them, so routed them, that he both recovered the gold, which had been given them, and all the military standards they had taken. So he entered the city a third time in triumph, and was called a second Romulus, as if he likewise was the builder of the city.*

EUTROPII

* It is not at all likely that they would continue the siege, and raise it only upon the payment of a great sum of gold, after they had been severely beat by Camillus. Other authors represent the matter otherways, and tell us that Camillus came upon them, whilst the gold was weighing off, and quite spoiled their market, by finding other work for them than what they were about. See Livy.



EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER II.

ANNO ccclxv. ab *I*N the year *365 from
urbe condita, *the building of the city,*
post captam autem primo, *but the first after its being*
dignitates mutatae *taken, the government was*
sunt : & , pro duobus *altered, and instead of two*
Consulibus, facti Tri- *Consuls, military Tribunes,*
buni militares, Consu- *with Consular power, were*
lari potestate. Hinc *made. From this time the*
jam cæpit Romana res *Roman state begun to grow.*
crescere. Nam Ca- *For Camillus that year*
millus eo anno Vol- *subdued the nation of the*
scorum civitatem, quæ *Volsci, which had carried*
per lxx. annos bellum *on a war against the Ro-*
gesserat, vicit, & Æ- *mans for † 70 years, as al-*
quorum urbem & Su- *so the city of the Æqui and*
trinorum, atque om- *the ‡ Sutrini ; and made*
nes,

* Eutropius is here a little out in his chronology. Rome was taken by the Gauls in the year 366. The military Tribunes too with Consular authority had been introduced some time before, which was occasioned by a great struggle made by the Commons for the Consulate, who at last carried their point ; upon which these military Tribunes were quite laid aside.

† This is likewise a mistake : The war lasted 107 years.

‡ The city of Sutrium in Tuscany, about 20 miles from Rome, had been taken by the other Thuscans, but was recovered out of their hands by the Romans, and restored to the Sutrini.

nes, deletis eorum exercitibus, occupavit, & tres simul triumphos egit.

himself master of them all, cutting off their armies, and § had three triumphs together.

2. Titus etiam Quintius Cincinnatus, Prænestinos, qui usque ad urbem Romæ portas bello venerant, persequutus, ad flumen Alliam vicit, & civitates, quæ sub ipsis agebant, Romanis adjunxit; ipsum Præneste aggressus, in deditionem accepit; quæ omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus, triumphusque ipsi decretus.

2. T. Quintius Cincinnatus likewise pursuing the † Prænestini, who had come in a hostile manner up to the gates of the city Rome, conquered them at the river Allia, and added the cities, which were under them, to the Romans, and attacking Præneste itself, took it by surrender; all which things were done by him in twenty days, and a triumph was voted him.

3. Verum dignitas Tribunorum Militarium non diu perseveravit; nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri; & quadriennium ita in urbe fluxit, ut potestates ibi majores non essent. Resumpserunt tamen Tribuni Militares Consulari potestate iterum

3. But the office of military Tribunes did not continue long; for after some time it was thought fit no more should be made; and ‡ four years so past in the city, that there were none of the greater magistrates, Consuls or Military Tribunes in it. Yet the Military Tribunes with Consular power at last resumed dignitatem,

§ He had but one triumph for these three wars so successively finished.

† Præneste was a city of Latium, at the distance of about 20 miles to the eastward.

‡ Our author should have said five years, as appears from Livy.

dignitatem, & triennio *the government, and con-*
 perseveraverunt. Rur- *tinued for three years.*
 sus Consules facti. *† Then again Consuls were*
made.

4. Lucio Genucio & *4. L. Genucius and*
 Quinto Servilio Con- *Quintus Servilius being*
 sulibus, mortuus est *Consuls. Camillus died; the*
 Camillus : honor ei se- *second honor after Romu-*
 cundus post Romulum *lus was paid to him.*
 delatus est.

5. Titus Quintius *5. T. Quintius was sent*
 Dictator adversus Gal- *Dictator against the Gauls,*
 los, qui in Italiam ve- *who had come into Italy.*
 nerant, missus est. Hi *These had encamped four*
 ab urbe quarto millia- *miles from the city, beyond*
 rio trans Anienem flu- *the river Anien. The no-*
 vium confederant. No- *blest of the Senators, T.*
 bilissimus de Senatori- *Manlius, engaged and slew*
 bus Titus Manlius *a Gaul, that challenged*
 provocantem Gallum *any one of the Romans*
 ad singulare certamen *to a single duel, and taking*
 congressus occidit ; & *from him a gold chain, and*
 sublato torque aureo, *putting it upon his own*
 colloq; suo imposito, *neck, he forever after got*
 in perpetuum Torqua- *the surname of Torquatus*
 ti sibi & posteris cog- *for himself and his pos-*
 nomen accepit. Galli *terity. The Gauls were*
 fugati sunt ; mox per- *routed, and presently*
 Caium Sulpicium Dic- *after conquered by the*
 tatorem etiam victi. *Dictator, C. Sulpicius.*

Non

† Not immediately, for a whole year passed without either Con-
 suls or Military Tribunes, occasioned by a violent contest betwixt
 the Nobles and Commons, the former struggling for a Consular
 Election, the latter for that of the Military Tribunes, for which
 office they were qualified to be candidates, for the other not.

Non multo post a Caio Marcio Thusci victi sunt, vii. millia capti. vorum ex his in triumphum ducti.

Not long after the Thuscans were conquered by Caius Marcius, seven thousand prisoners of them were led in triumph.

6. Census iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini, qui a Romanis subacti erant, milites præstare nollent, ex Romanis tantum tiro- nes lecti sunt, factæque legiones decem, qui modus sexaginta vel amplius armatorum millia efficiebat : par- vis adhuc Romanis re- bus tanta tamen in re militari virtus erat. Quæ, cum profectæ es- sent adversus Gallos, duce Lucio Furio Ca- millo, quidam ex Gal- lis unum e Romanis, qui esset optimus, pro- vocavit. Tum se Marcus Valerius, Tri- bunus Militum, obtu- lit ; & cum proces- sisset armatus, corvus

6. The Census, or sur- vey of the people, was again taken. And the Latins, who had been sub- dued by the Romans, refu- sing to furnish their quota of soldiers, recruits were levied from amongst the Ro- mans only, and ten legions completed, which number made sixty thousand armed men or more ; the Roman state being as yet but small. Such was their ability not- withstanding in military af- fairs, who marching against the Gauls under L. Furius Camillus their general, one of the Gauls challenged any one of the Romans, that was the best at his weapons. Upon that M. Valerius, a Tribune of the soldiers, offered himself, and marching out armed,*

ei

† This is a mistake. Livy tells us the legion in this levy con- sisted of 4200 foot and 600 horse.

ei supra dextrum brachium sedit : mox, commissa adversus Gallum pugna, idem corvus alis & unguibus Galli oculos verberat, ne rectum posset aspicere ; ita ut, a Tribuno Valerio interfectus, non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dederit. Nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus, ac propter hoc meritum, annorum trium & viginti Consul est factus.

7. Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque a Romanis exigere cœperunt, ut unus Consul, ex eorum, alter ex Romano populo, crearetur. Quod cum esset negatum, bellum contra eos susceptum est, & ingenti pugna superari sunt : ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est.

* *a crow sat upon his right arm ; presently after, when the fight against the Gaul begun, the same crow struck the eyes of the Gaul with his wings and claws, that he could not look right before ; so that, being slain by the Tribune, he gave him not only the victory, but a name too. For afterwards the same man was called Corvinus, and for this service was made Consul at three and twenty years of age.*

7. *The Latins, who had refused to furnish their quota of men, begun to demand this too of the Romans, that one Consul should be made from amongst their people, and the other out of the Romans : which being denied them, a war was undertaken against them, and they overthrown in a great battle ; and the generals triumphed for the*

Statuæ

* Livy and Victor say the crow sat upon his helmet, which Madam Dacier thinks more likely to be true, because he wanted his right arm to fight with. A little consideration might have satisfied that learned lady that her criticism was needless, the whole being a very ridiculous story. There is small reason sure to think that Providence should interpose by a miracle to dispatch a poor Gaul.

Statuæ Consulibus ob meritum victoriæ in Rostris positæ sunt.

*conquest of them. Statues were erected in the * Rostra for the Consuls, for their good service in this victory.*

8. Jam Romam potentes esse cœperant; bellum enim in centesimo & tricesimo fere milliario ab urbe apud Samnites gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam & Apuliam. Lucius Papirius Cursor cum honore Dictatoris ad id bellum profectus est; qui, cum Romam rediisset, Q. Fabio Maximo magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, præcepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille, occasione reperta, felicissime dimicavit, & Samnites delevit, ob quam rem a Dictatore capitis damnatus, quod se vetante pugnasset, ingenti favore militum & populi liberatus est;

8. The Romans had now begun to grow powerful, for a war was carried on with the Samnites, at almost a hundred and thirty miles from the city, who are in the middle betwixt Picene, Campania and Apulia. L. Papirius Cursor went to that war, with the honor of Dictator, who when he returned to Rome, charged Q. Fabius Maximus, master of the horse, whom he left with the army, that he should not fight whilst he was absent. He finding his advantage, engaged the enemy very successfully, and cut off the Samnites, for which thing being condemned to die by the Dictator, because he had fought though he forbade him, he was delivered by the great

D

tanta

* *Rostrum*, which properly signifies a bird's bill or beak, is used too for sharp spikes, fixed in the prows of their *Longæ Navæ*, or men of war under water for sinking one another. The Romans had with some of these, taken from the ancients, adorned a part of the Forum, which from thence received the name of *Rostra*.

tanta Papirio seditione commota, ut pene ipse interficeretur.

favor of the soldiers and the people : so great a mutiny being raised against Papirius, that he was well nigh slain.

9. Postea Samnites, Romanos, Tito Veturio & Spurio Posthumio Consulibus, ingenti dedecore vicerunt, & sub jugum miserunt. Pax tamen a senatu & populo soluta est, quæ cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea Samnites victi sunt a L. Papirio Consule : septem millia eorum sub jugum missa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Appius Claudius

9. Afterwards the Samnites defeated the Romans with huge disgrace, and obliged them to pass under the *yoke when T. Veturius, and Spurius Posthumius were Consuls. The peace however was broken by the senate and people, which had been made with them† in mere necessity. Afterwards the Samnites were conquered by the Consul L. Papirius, and seven thousand of them made to pass under the yoke. Papirius triumphed over the Samnites. At that time Appius Censor

* This yoke was a spear tied across two others stuck in the ground, under which the Romans used to oblige their vanquished and captive enemies to pass disarmed. They had the compliment returned them sometimes, as here by the Samnites.

† The Samnites had trepanned the Romans in a ground so very disadvantageous for them, by reason of its being on all sides enclosed with hills that there was no way but to submit to the mercy of the Samnites, or perish every one of them. The former they made choice of, and submitted to such articles as the Samnites thought fit to impose upon them, which were all immediately set aside by the people and senate, as made without their authority, and the war renewed ; but the Consuls who had concluded the peace, were delivered up to the Samnites, that they might, as they pleased, take their revenge of them.

Censor aquam Claudiam induxit, & viam Appiam stravit. Samnites, reparato bello, Quintum Fabium Maximum vicerunt, tribus millibus occisis: postea cum pater ejus Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuisset, & Samnites vicit, & plurima eorum oppida cepit. Deinde Publius Cornelius Rufinus, Manius Curius Dentatus ambo Consules, contra Samnites missi, ingentibus præliis eos confecere. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos novem & quadraginta actum substulerunt, neque ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

10. Interjectis aliis quot annis, iterum se Gallorum copiarum contra Romanos Thuscis Samnitibusque junxerunt: sed cum Romam tenderent a Cn. Cornelio Dolabella Consule deletæ sunt.

Appius Claudius the Censor brought the Claudian water into the city, and paved the Appian way. The Samnites renewed the war, routed Q. Fabius Maximus killing three thousand of his men. Afterwards, when his father Fabius Maximus was given him as his lieutenant, he both defeated the Samnites, and took abundance of their towns. After that both the Consuls Publius Cornelius Rufinus, and Manius Curius Dentatus, were sent against the Samnites, and slaughtered them in great battles. When they made an end of the war with the Samnites, which had been carried on for nine and forty years; nor was there an enemy within Italy that more fatigued the Roman valor.

10. Some years after, again an army of Gauls joined themselves with the Thuscans and Samnites against the Romans; but as they were marching for Rome, they were cut off by Cn. Cornelius Dolabella the Consul. 11. Eodem

11. Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui jam in ultima Italia sunt, bellum indictum est; quia legis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum Epiri regem contra Romanos in auxilium poposcunt, qui ex genere Achilles originem trahabat; is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum Consul P. Valerius Lævinus: qui, cum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendique omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho quaecumque a Romanis agerentur. Commissa mox pugna, cum jam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit: quos incognitos Romani ex

11. * *At the same time war was proclaimed against the Tarentines, who are now in the furthest part of Italy, because they had offered an abuse to the ambassadors of the Romans. These sent for Pyrrhus king of Epirë, to their assistance against the Romans, who derived his extraction from the family of Achilles. He came presently into Italy, and then for the first time did the Romans engage with a foreign enemy. The Consul P. Valerius Lævinus was sent against him; who, when he had taken Pyrrhus's scouts, ordered them to be led through the camp, and the whole army to be shewn them, and then to be dismissed, that they might tell Pyrrhus what was doing by the Romans. Soon after a battle being fought, when now Pyrrhus was ready to run for it, he prevailed by the assistance of his elephants, paverunt:*

† In the year of Rome 472.

‡ What *jam* has to do here, I know not. The Tarentines were, in the days of Eutropius, in the same place they were in Pyrrhus's time.

paverunt : sed nox prælio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit, occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso vultu & truci vultu, etiam mortuos, jacere vidisset, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur, cum hac voc : se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse si tales sibi milites contigissent.

which the Romans dreaded, as being unknown to them. But night put an end to the battle. Lævinus however fled in the night. Pyrrhus took a thousand eight hundred Romans, and treated them with the greatest honor, and buried their slain. Whom when he saw lie with wounds before, and stern looks, even when dead, he is said to have held up his hands to heaven, with this saying; that he could be master of the whole world, if such soldiers had fallen to his share.

12. Postea Pyrrhus, junctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brutiisque, Romam porrexit, omnia ferro igneque vastavit, Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Præneste venit, milliario ab urbe octavodecimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui cum Consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recipit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honorifice

12. Afterwards Pyrrhus with the Samnites, Lucanians and Brutians, marched towards Rome, laid all waste with fire and sword, ravaged Campania, and came to Præneste at eighteen miles distant from the city. By and by he retired to Campania, for fear of the army which followed him with the Consul. Ambassadors being sent to Pyrrhus about redeeming their prisoners, they were honorably entertained by him; and he

suscepti sunt, captivos sine pretio Romam misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum Fabricium sic admiratus est, ut cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quarta parte regni promissa, sollicitare voluerit ut ad se transfret: contemptusque a Fabricio est. Quare cum Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione tenebatur, legatum misit, qui pacem æquis conditionibus peteret, præcipuum virum Cineam nomine; ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiæ, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret.

13. Pax displicuit; remandatumque Pyrrho a senatu est, cum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani iusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames haberi, qui se armis defendere potuissent; nec ante eos ad veterem statum rever-

sent away all the prisoners without any ransom to Rome. He so admired one of the Roman ambassadors, Fabricius, that when he understood he was poor, he endeavored to engage him to come over to him, by promising him a fourth part of his kingdom, and was rejected by Fabricius. Wherefore Pyrrhus being taken with great admiration of the Romans, sent an ambassador to desire peace upon equal terms, who was the principal person about him, Cineas by name; so that Pyrrhus should have that part of Italy, which he had already seized by his arms.

13. This peace displeased them, and word was sent back again to Pyrrhus by the Senate, that he could have no peace with the Romans, unless he retired out of Italy. Then the Romans ordered all the prisoners, whom Pyrrhus had restored, to be accounted infamous, who had been able to defend themselves by arms; and

ti, quàm sibi notorum
hostium occisorum
spolia retulissent. Ita
legatus Pyrrhi reversus
est; a quo cum quæ-
reret Pyrrhus, qualem
Romam comperisset,
Cineas dixit, regum se
patriam vidisse; scili-
cet tales illic esse om-
nes, qualis unus Pyr-
rhus apud Epirum &
reliquam Græciam pu-
taretur. Missi sunt
contra Pyrrhum duces
P. Sulpicius & Decius
Mus Consules. Cer-
tamine commisso, Pyr-
rhus vulneratus est el-
ephantes interfecti vi-
ginta millia cæsa hosti-
um; & ex Romanis
tantum quinque mil-
lia. Pyrrhus Taren-
tum fugatus.

*that they should not return
to their former condition,
before they had brought
out of the field the spoils
of noted enemies slain by
themselves. So the ambas-
sador of Pyrrhus returned;
of whom when Pyrrhus
inquired, what sort of a
place he found Rome to be,
Cineas told him, that he
had seen the country of
Kings; for they were all
there such, as Pyrrhus &
alone was thought to be in
Epirz, and the rest of
Greece. The Consuls P.
Sulpicius and Decius Mus
were sent generals against
Pyrrhus. A battle being
fought, Pyrrhus was
wounded, his elephants
killed, and twenty thou-
sand of the enemies slain;
and only five thousand of
the Romans. Pyrrhus was
driven to Tarentum.*

14. Interjecto anno;
contra Pyrrhum Fa-
bricius est missus; qui
prius inter legatos lo-
licitari non potuerat,
quarta parte regni pro-
missa. Tum, cum vi-
cina castra ipse et rex

14. A year after, Fa-
bricius was sent against
Pyrrhus, who being before
amongst the ambassadors,
could not be tempted by a
promise of the fourth part
of Pyrrhus's kingdom.
Then, whilst he and the
habere

haberenť, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit, promittens veneo Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur; quem Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, Pyrrhoque dici, quæ contra caput ejus medicus spondisset. Tum rex admirans eum dixisse fertur: Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest. Tum rex in Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius, victis Samnitibus & Lucanis, triumphavit. Consul deinde Manius Curius Dentatus, & Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrhum missi sunt, & Curius contra eum pugnavit: exercitum ejus cecidit; ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Ea die cæsa sunt hostium viginti tria millia. Curius Dentatus in consulatu triumphavit. Primus

*King had their camps near together, Pyrrhus's physician came to him in the night, promising to take off Pyrrhus by poison, if he would promise him any thing for his pains; whom Fabricius ordered to be carried back bound to his master, and Pyrrhus to be told what the physician had offered against his life. Then the King admiring him is reported to have said, Fabricius is the man that may with more difficulty be removed from the ways of honor, than the sun from his course. *Then the King went into Sicily. Fabricius having conquered the Samnites and Lucanians triumphed. Then the Consuls Manius Curius Dentatus and Cornelius Lentulus were sent against Pyrrhus, and Curius fought against him, cut off a great part of his army, forced him to Tarentum, and took his camp. That day twentythree thousand of the enemy were slain. Curius Dentatus triumphed in his*

Roman.

* To assist the Siracusan.

Romam elephantos quatuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam a Tarento mox recessit, & apud Argos Græciæ civitatem occisus est.

15. Caio Fabricio Luscinio, C. Claudia Cinna Consulibus, anno urbis conditæ cccclxi. legati Alexandrini a Ptolemæo missi, Romam venire, & a Romanis amicitiam, quam petierant, obtinuerunt.

16. Quintio Culo, C. Fabio Pictore Consulibus, Picentes bellum commovere; & ab insequentibus Consulibus Publ. Sempronio, Appio Claudio victi sunt; & de his triumphatum est. Conditæ a Romanis civitates, Arminium in Gallia, & Beneventum in Samnio.

17. Marco Attilio Regulo, Lucio Junio

Consulship. He first brought four elephants to Rome. Pyrrhus likewise soon after retired from Tarentum, and was slain at Argos, a city of Greece.

15. When Caius Fabricius Luscinus, and C. Claudius Cinna were Consuls in the year *461 from the building of the city, ambassadors from Alexandria sent by Ptolemy came to Rome, and obtained of the Romans the alliance which they had desired.

16. When Q. Culo and C. Fabius Pictor were Consuls, the Picentes raised a war, and were conquered by the following Consuls, P. Sempronius and Appius Claudius; and they triumphed over them. Two cities were then built by the Romans, † Arminium in Gaul, and Beneventum in Samnium.

17. When M. Attilius Regulus and L. Junius Libone

* It should be 490.

† By Gaul is here meant the north parts of Italy, which were called by the Romans, *Gallia Cisalpina*, because inhabited by Gauls. Arminium lies upon the Adriatic sea, and is now called *Rimini*.

Libone Consulibus, Salentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est; captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundusini, & de his triumphatum est.

18. Anno cccclxxvii. cum jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognoscere-tur, quæ copiæ Romanorum essent, census est habitus; tum inventa sunt civium capita cxcii. millia cccxxxiii. quanquam condita urbe nunquam bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum, Appio Claudio & Quinto Fulvio Consulibus. In Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est, & Appius Claudius de Afris & rege Siciliæ Hierone triumphavit.

*Libo were Consuls, war was proclaimed against the Salentines in Apulia; and the * Brundusians were taken, together with their city, and there was a triumph upon their account.*

18. In the year 477, when now the name of the city Rome was famous; yet their arms had not been carried out of Italy. That therefore it might be known what the forces of the Romans were, a Census, or survey was taken; then the heads of the citizens were found to be two hundred and ninetytwo thousand three hundred and thirtythree, though wars had never ceased from the building of the city. And the first war was undertaken against the Africans, when Appius Claudius and Q. Fulvius were Consuls. They fought against them in Sicily, and Appius Claudius triumphed for his conquest of the Africans, and Hiero King of Sicily.

19. Insequente

* Brundisium, now called Brundisi, lies in that part of Italy which was formerly called Calabria, upon the Adriatic, a famous sea port.

19. Insequente anno, Valerio Marco & Octacilio Consulibus, in Sicilia a Romanis res magnæ gestæ sunt. Taurominitani, Catanenses, & præterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptæ sunt. Tertio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem bellum paratum est. Is cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorem pacem a Romanis impetravit, deditque argenti talenta ducenta. Afri in Sicilia victi sunt, & de his secundo Romæ triumphatum est.

20. Quinto anno belli Punici, quod contra Afros gerebatur, primum Romani, C. Duilio & Cn. Cornelio Asino Consulibus, in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vo-

19. In the following year, when Valerius Marcus and Octacilius were Consuls, great things were performed by the Romans in Sicily. *The Taurominitani, Catanenses, and 50 cities besides were taken in upon promise of good quarter. In the 3d year, war was levied against Hiero in Sicily. He with all the nobility of the Syracusians obtained a peace from the Romans, and gave them two hundred †talents of silver. The Africans in Sicily were conquered, and there was a triumph a second time at Rome upon their account.

20. In the †5th year of the Punick war, which was carried on against the Africans, the Romans first fought by sea, when C. Duilius, and Cn. Cornelius Asinus were Consuls, providing for the purpose ships with Rostra, cab nt.

* The Taurominitani and Catanenses lay on the east side of the island, near mount Ætna.

† The Talent made use of in the common reckoning of money, was the Attick Talent, which some will have to have been in value less, and some more than 200 pounds sterling.

‡ The fourth it should have been.

cabant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duillius, commisso prælio, Carthageninum ducem, vicit, triginta naves et alteram cepit, xiv. merfit, viii. millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit: neque ulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quod invicti terra, jam etiam mari plurimum possent. C. Aquilio Floro, L. Scipione Consulibus, Scipio Corsicam & Sardiniam vastavit, multa millia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.

21. Lucio Manlio Volsone M. Attilio Consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est contra Hamilcarem Carthageninum ducem; in mari pugnatum, victusque est. Nam perditis lxiv. navibus retro se recepit; Romani xxiii. amise.

which they called *Liburnian. The Consul Cornelius was † trepanned by treachery. Duilius giving the enemy battle, defeated the general of the Carthaginians, took 31 ships, sunk fourteen, took eight thousand of the enemies, and killed 3000; nor was any victory more acceptable to the Romans, because being invincible by land, they were now very powerful too by sea. C. Aquilius Florus, and L. Scipio being Consuls, Scipio wasted Corsica and Sardinia, carried off many thousand prisoners from thence, and had a triumph.

21. L. Manlius Volsone, and M. Attilius being Consuls; the war was carried into Africa against Hamilcar, the general of the Carthaginians; a battle was fought at sea, and he was conquered. For losing 64 ships he steered off; the Romans lost 23; runt,

* A sort of ships so called from Liburnia, from whence the fashion of them was first brought.

† He was invited by the General of the Carthaginians to an interview, and basely seized.

runt ; sed cum in Africam transissent, primum Clypeam Africæ civitatem in dedicationem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque vastatis oppidis, Manlius victor Romam rediit, & xxvii. millia captivorum reduxit. Attilius Regulus in Africa remansit. Is contra Afros aciem instruxit, contra tres Carthaginensium duces dimicans, victor fuit : xviii. millia hostium cecidit, quinque millia cum viii. elephantibus cepit. lxxiv. civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginenses, pacem a Romanis petierunt : quam cum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, Afri auxilium a Lacedæmoniis petierunt : & duce Xantippo, qui a Lacedæmoniis missus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultima pernicie :

E

but after they had passed over into Africa, they first of all took Clypea, a city of Africa, upon surrender. The Consuls advanced up to Carthage. and having laid waste many towns, Manlius returned victorious to Rome, and brought off 27 thousand prisoners. Attilius Regulus remained in Africa. He drew up his army against the Africans, and engaging with three generals of the Carthaginians, was conqueror. He slew eighteen thousand of the enemies, took five thousand with eight elephants, and received 74 cities upon promise of quarter. Then the conquered Carthaginians begged peace of the Romans ; which when Regulus would not grant them but upon very hard terms, the Africans begged assistance of the Lacedæmonians ; and by the general Xantippus, who was sent them by the Lacedæmonians, the general of the Romans, Regulus, was defeated with prodigious

nam

nam duo millia hominum tantum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt ; quindecim millia cum imperatore Regulo capta sunt, xxx. millia occisa, Regulus ipse in catenas conjectus.

22. M. Æmilio Paulo, Serv. Fulvio Nobiliore Consulibus, ambo Consules Romani Africam profecti sunt, cum trecentarum navium classe Clypeam petunt, & contra Carthaginienses venerunt. Primum Afros navali certamine superant. Æmilius Consul centum & quatuor naves hostium demersit, triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim millia hostium aut occidit, aut cepit, militem suum ingenti præda ditavit ; & subacta Africa tum fuisset, nisi tanta fames fuisset ut diutius expectare exercitus non posset. Consules cum victrici classe redeuntes, circa Si-

ious slaughter : for there were only two thousand men left of all the Roman army ; fifteen thousand, with the commander Regulus were taken, thirty thousand slain, Regulus himself clapt in chains.

22. When M. Æmilius Paulus, and S. Fulvius Nobilior were Consuls, both the Roman Consuls went to Africa, they make for Clypea with a fleet of 300 ships, and proceeded against the Carthaginians. They first defeat the Africans in a sea fight. The Consul Æmilius sunk * 104 ships of the enemies, took 30 with the soldiers on board, either slew or took 15 thousand of the enemies, and enriched his soldiers with abundance of plunder. And Africa would have been then subdued, if there had not been so great a famine, that the army could not stay any longer. The Consuls returning with the victorious fleet, suffered shipwreck about Sicily. And so great was the tem-

* Some say 114.

cilium naufragium passi sunt : & tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quatuor navibus, octoginta servari vix potuerint : neque ullo tempore tanta maritimi tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim trecentas naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus his fractus fuit.

23. Cnæus Servilius Cæpio & C. Sempronius Blæsus Consules cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad Africam profecti sunt, aliquot civitates ceperunt : prædam ingentem reducentes, naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuæ calamitates Romanis displicerent, decrevit senatus, ut a maritimis præliis discederetur, & tantum sexaginta na-

*pest, that of *464 ships, scarce fourscore could be saved : nor was ever so great a tempest at sea heard of at any time. Yet the Romans immediately built 300 new ships, nor was their courage † broken in any respect.*

23. *The Consuls Cnæus Servilius Cæpio, and C. Sempronius Blæsus, went to Africa with 260 ships, and took some cities ; and bringing back abundance of plunder, suffered shipwreck. Wherefore because these continued losses did not please the Romans, the Senate decreed to decline fighting at sea, and that there should only sixty ships be kept for the security of Italy.*

ves.

* Here seems to be a mistake in the number, as Madam Dacier justly takes notice ; for he has but just told us, that the Consuls went to Africa with 300 ships, and that they took but 30, which together comes far short of 464 ; there must be therefore a mistake made by the copier of Books in one place or other, the author could not be guilty of such a contradiction.

† *Infraßus*, which usually signifies unbroken, has sometimes the signification of the simple word *fractus*, as here, and in *Virgil*,
Torpent infraßæ ad prælia vires.

ves ad præsidium Italiæ salvæ essent.

24. Lucio Cæcilio Metello, C. Furio Pacello Consulibus, Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum cxxx. elephantis, & magnis copiis venientem superavit xx. millia hostium cecidit, sex & viginti elefantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit, & Romam deduxit ingentipompa, cum cxxx. elephantorum numero omnia itinera complet. Post hæc mala Carthaginenses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam profisceretur, & pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret.

25. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit; dixitque se ex illa die, qua in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse.

24. When L. Cæcilius Metellus, and C. Furius, Pacellus were Consuls, Metellus defeated in Sicily a general of the Africans, coming against him with 130 elephants, and a vast army; he killed 20,000 of the enemies, took 26 elephants, and picked up the rest that strayed away by means of the Numidians, whom he had to assist him, and brought them to Rome in great pomp, filling all the roads with this number of 130 elephants. After these misfortunes, the Carthaginians desired the general Regulus, whom they had taken, to go to Rome, and procure a peace for them from the Romans, and make an exchange of prisoners.

25. After he was come to Rome, being brought into the Senate, he acted nothing as a Roman, and said that from the day in which he came into the hands of the Africans, he had
se

se desivisse. Itaque & uxorem a complexu removit, & Romanis suavit, ne pax cum Pœnis fieret: illos enim, fractos tot casibus, spem nullam habere; se tanti non esse, ut tot millia captivorum propter unum se & senem, & paucos qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur: itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros pacem petentes nullus admisit. Ipse Carthaginem rediit; offerentibusque Romanis, ut eam Romæ tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua, postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam omnibus suppliciis extinctus est.

*ceased to be a Roman. Wherefore he both hindered his wife from embracing him; and advised the Romans, that a peace should not be made with the Carthaginians; for that they, being brought low by so many misfortunes, had no hopes; that he was not so much worth, that so many thousand prisoners should be restored for him alone, an old man, and a few of the Romans, that were taken; and accordingly he carried it; for no one would hearken to the Africans, upon their desiring a peace.. He returned to Carthage;: *and the Romans offering to keep him at Rome, he denied that he would continue in that city, in which, after he had been in a state of captivity amongst the Africans, he could not have the dignity of an honorable citizen. Wherefore returning to Africa, † he was put to death with all manner of tortures.*

§ 2.

*26. P. Claudio.

* If the Romans did offer to keep Regulus, contrary to his word given the Carthaginians to return, it was very base and dishonorable in them, and not agreeable to the accounts their historians give us of their conduct, upon other like occasions.

† The truth of this particular of the story, though we meet with it in many and the best of the Roman authors, and though

26. P. Claudio Pulchro, C. Junio Confibus, Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit, & a Carthaginienfibus victus est: Nam ex ducentis & viginti navibus, cum triginta fugit: xc. cum pugatoribus captæ sunt, demersæ cæteræ, viginti gigni capta. Alius reliquos errantē Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit, & Romam deduxit ingentipompa, cum mcxxx. elephantorum, numero omnia itinera completeret. Post hæc mala Carthaginenses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam profisceretur, & pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret.

25. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit; dixitque se ex illa die, qua in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse.

26. When P. Claudius Pulcher, and C. Junius were Consuls, Claudius fought contrary to the auspices, and was defeated by the Carthaginians; for he fled with 30 only of 220 ships; 90 were taken with the soldiers on board; the rest were sunk and twenty thousand men made prisoners. The other Consul too lost his fleet by shipwreck, yet saved his army, because the shore was

and in great the roads were of 130 elephants of the Romans, justly questioning these misfortune history of this Carthaginians destruction, but that Regulus, perhaps had no sense to the had taken, to go and procure a them from the Romans and make an exchange prisoners.

25. After he was come to Rome, being brought into the Senate, he acted nothing as a Roman, and said that from the day in which he came into the hands of the Africans, he had

se

27. Caio Luctatio Catulo, Aulo Posthumio Albino Consulibus, anno belli Punici vigesimo tertio, Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum ccc. navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipsum cccc. paraverunt. Luctatius Catulus navem æger ascendit: vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybæum civitatem Siciliæ pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum; nam lxxiii. Carthagenensium naves captæ sunt, cxxv. demersæ; xxxii. milia hostium capta, xiii. occisa; infinitum auri argenti que pondus in potestatem Romanorum redactum. Ex classe Romana duodecim naves demersæ;

27. C. Luctatius Catulus and A. Posthumius Albinus being Consuls, in the year of the Carthaginian war 23, the war against the Africans was committed to Catulus. He went with 300 ships into Sicily. The Africans fitted out 400 against him. Luctatius Catulus went aboard his ship sick, for he had been wounded in the former fight. A battle was fought with the utmost bravery on the Roman side, over against * Lilybæum, a city of Sicily; for 73 ships of the Carthaginians were taken, 125 sunk, thirtytwo thousand of the enemies made prisoners, and thirteen thousand slain. An infinite quantity of gold and silver came into the possession of the Romans; twelve ships of the Roman fleet were sunk: this battle was fought upon the † sixth pugnatum

* Lilybæum lay in the south west corner of the island, near a cape of the same name.

† That is on the 10th of March. For in the months of March, May, June and October, the 15th day was called the *Ides*, the day before, the second of the *Ides*, or *pridie iduum*, and so backwards, till the 7th day, which in the forementioned months was called the *Nones*; but in all the other months, the 13th was the *Ides*, and the 5th the *Nones*.

pugnatum est vi. idus Martias. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, tributaque iis pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginensibus, redacti sunt. Etiam Carthaginienses petierunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus iussit sine pretio dari eos, qui in publica custodia essent; qui autem a privatis tenebantur, ut, pretio dominis reddito, Carthaginem redirent; atque id pretium ex fisco magis quam a Carthaginensibus solveretur.

*of the ides of March. Immediately the Carthaginians sued for peace, and a peace was granted to them. The prisoners of the Romans, who were in the possession of the Carthaginians, were restored. The Carthaginians likewise desired, they might be permitted to redeem their prisoners, which the Romans had of the Africans. *The Senate ordered those to be restored without ransom, who were in the custody of the public; but for those who were in the possession of private persons, that their ransom money being paid their masters, they should return to Carthage; and that that money should be paid out of the public treasury, rather than by the Carthaginians.*

28. Quintus Lucatius, Aulus Manlius Consules creati, bellum Faliscis intulerunt; quæ civitas Italiæ opulenta quondam fuit:

28. Quintius Lucatius and Aulus Manlius being chosen Consuls, made war upon the Falisci: which was formerly a wealthy state of Italy; which the
quod

* This was generous and noble, and nothing like offering to keep Regulus, to the ruin of his honor, and their own shame.

quod ambo Consules *Consuls together finished in*
intra sex dies postquam *six days after they came*
venerant. transegerunt, *there ; fifteen thousand of*
xv. millibus hostium *the enemy being slain, a*
cæsis, cæteris pace con- *peace granted to the rest,*
cessa, agro tamen ex *and yet their land to the*
medietate sublato. *half part being taken from*
them.



E U R O P I I
B R E V I A R I U M
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER III.

FINITO igitur Punico bello, quod per xxii. annos contractum est; Romani jam clarissima gloria noti, legatos ad Ptolemæum, Ægypti regem, miserunt, auxilia promittentes: quia rex Syriæ Antiochus ei bellum intulerat. Ille gratias Romanis egit, auxilia non accepit: jam enim fuerat pugna transacta. Eodem tempore potentissimus rex Siciliæ Hiero Romam venit, ad ludos spectandos, & ducenta milia modiorum tritici populo dono dedit.

WHEREFORE the Punick war being ended, which was carried on for 22 years; the Romans being now famous for their most celebrated glory, sent ambassadors to Ptolemy, King of Egypt, promising him assistance; because Antiochus, King of Syria had made war upon him. He gave thanks to the Romans, but did not accept their assistance; for now the war was ended. At the same time Hiero, the most powerful King of Sicily, came to Rome to see the public games, and presented 200,000 * Modii of wheat to the people.

2. Lucio.

* The Modius is commonly computed to be about a peck and a half of our measure.

2. Lucio Cornelio Lentulo, Fulvio Flacco Consulibus, quibus Hiero Romam venerat, etiam contra Ligures intra Italiam bellum gestum est, & de his triumphatum. Carthaginenses tum bella reparare tentabant Sardinenses, qui ex conditione pacis Romanis parere debebant, ad rebellandum impellentes : Venit tamen legatio Carthaginensium Romam, & pacem impetravit.

3. Tito Manlio Torquato, Caio Attilio Balbo Consulibus, de Sardinis triumphatum est : & pace omnibus locis facta, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt, quod his post Romam conditam, semel tantum, Numa Pompilio regnante, contigerat.

4. Lucius Posthumius Albinus, Cnæus Fulvius Centumalus Consules bellum contra Illyrios gesserunt :

2. *L. Cornelius Lentulus and Fulvius Flaccus being Consuls, in whose year Hiero had come to Rome, a war was carried on likewise against the Ligurians within Italy, and there was a triumph upon their account. The Carthaginians then attempted to renew the war, exciting the Sardinians, who by an article of the peace were obliged to be subject to the Romans, to rebel ; yet an embassy of the Carthaginians came to Rome, and obtained peace.*

3. *T. Manlius Torquatus and C. Attilius Balbus being Consuls, there was a triumph over the Sardinians : and a peace being made in all places, the Romans had no war, which had happened to them but once, since the building of Rome, when Numa Pompilius was reigning.*

4. *The Consuls L. Posthumius Albinus, Cnæus Fulvius Centumalus carried on a war against the Illyrians : and taking*
&

& multis civitatibus *many cities, received like-*
 captis, etiam reges in *wise their princes upon sub-*
 deditionem accepe- *mission. Then for the first*
 runt. Tum primum *time there was a triumph*
 de Illyriis triumphatum est. *over the Illyrians.*

5. Lucio Æmilio
 Consule, ingentes Gal-
 lorum copię Alpes
 transierunt : sed pro-
 Romanis tota Italia
 consensit : traditum-
 que est Fabio histori-
 co, qui ei bello inter-
 fuit, dccc. millia hom-
 inum parata ad id bel-
 lum fuisse : sed res per
 Consules tantum prof-
 pere gesta est : xl. mil-
 lia hostium interfecta
 sunt, & triumphus Æ-
 milio decretus.

6. Aliquot deinde
 annis post, contra Gal-
 los intra Italiam pug-
 natum est : finitumque

5. When L. Æmilius
 was Consul. a vast army of
 the Gauls passed the Alps :
 but all Italy was unanimous
 for the Romans ; and it is
 recorded by Fabius the histo-
 rian, who was actually
 present in that war, that
 *eight hundred thousand
 men were levied for that
 war : but the business was
 successfully managed by the
 Consuls only ; forty thou-
 sand of the enemy were
 slain ; and a triumph vot-
 ed for Æmilius.

6. Then some years af-
 ter, the Romans again
 engaged against the Gauls
 within Italy : and the war
 est.

* An incredible number, considering the Romans upon other
 occasions never affected great armies ; they rarely exceeded forty
 thousand, and were often much below that number ; their suc-
 cesses were owing to the admirable contrivance of their govern-
 ment at home, for the encouragement of true merit, and their
 good discipline in their armies abroad. But this extraordinary
 preparation for the reception of the Gauls, was the effect of that
 terrible impression, the sacking of Rome by that people, had
 made in the minds of the Romans.

est bellum Marco Claudio Marcello, Cnæo Cornelio Scipione Consulibus. Tunc Marcellus cum parva manu equitum dimicavit, & regem Gallorum, Viridomarum nomine, manu sua occidit. Postea cum collega suo ingentes copias Gallorum peremit; Mediolanum expugnavit: grandem prædam Romam pertulit: ac triumphans Marcellus spolia Gallicæ stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

7. M. Minucio, P. Cornelio Consulibus, Istri bellum illatum est, quia latrocinantes naves Romanorum fuerant, quæ frumenta exhibebant: perdomitiq; sunt omnes. Eodem anno bellum Punicum secundum Romanis illatum est per An-

was ended by the Consuls M. Claudius Marcellus and Cnæus Cornelius, Scipio. Then Marcellus fought the enemy with a small body of horse, and slew the King of the Gauls, Viridomarus by name, with his own hands. Afterwards with his colleague he cut off a vast army of the Gauls, took *Mediolanum; and brought abundance of plunder to Rome. And Marcellus in his triumph, carried upon his shoulders the spoils of the Gaul hung upon a stake.

7. M. Minucius and P. Cornelius being Consuls, a war was made upon the †Istrians, because they had robbed some ships of the Romans, which were bringing corn to the city; and they were all conquered. In the †same year the second war of the Carthaginians was made upon the Romans, by Annibal, gen-

F

nibalem

* In the northwest parts of Italy, above the Po, the capital city of the people called Galli Insubres, now Milan.

† The Istri were a people lying betwixt Italy and Illyricum.

‡ This is a mistake; it was two years after that the second Punic war begun, viz. in the year from the building of Rome 534.

nibalem Carthaginen-
 sium ducem, qui Sa-
 guntum Hispaniæ civ-
 itatem, Romanis ami-
 cam, oppugnare ag-
 gressus est, agens bice-
 simum ætatis annum ;
 copiis congregatis cl.
 millibus peditum & xx.
 millibus equitum. Hu-
 ic Romani per legatos
 denunciaverunt, ut
 bello abstineret. Is
 legatos admittere nol-
 uit. Romani etiam
 Carthaginem miserunt,
 ut mandaretur Anni-
 bali, ne bellum contra
 socios populi Romani
 gereret : sed dura re-
 sponſa a Carthaginenſi-
 bus reddita. Sagunti-
 ni interea, fame victi ;
 captique ab Annibale,
 ultimis pœnis officiun-
 tur.

*eral of the Carthaginians,
 who ventured to attack
 * Saguntum, a city of Spain,
 and an ally of the Romans,
 when he was going upon
 the † 20th year of his age ;
 having got together an ar-
 my of an hundred and fifty
 thousand foot, and twenty
 thousand horse. The Ro-
 mans charged him, by dep-
 uties sent for that purpose,
 to forbear the war, he
 would not admit the depu-
 ties to a hearing. The
 Romans likewise sent to
 Carthage, desiring that or-
 ders might be sent to An-
 nibal, not to carry on a
 war against the allies of a
 Roman people : but a rough
 reply was made by the Car-
 thaginians. In the mean
 time the Saguntini, being
 forced by famine, and tak-
 en by Annibal, were sub-
 jected to ‡ the most extreme
 punishments.*

8. Tum

* Saguntus was a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, situated about a mile from the Mediterranean, now Morvedre.

† Annibal was then 27 years of age.

‡ The principal inhabitants burnt themselves, and their sub-
 stance ; of the rest, all the males of age were put to the sword,
 and the women, &c. divided amongst the soldiers as booty.

8. Tum Publius Cornelius Scipio cum exercitu in Hispaniam profectus est, Tiberius Sempronius in Siciliam, bellum Carthaginensibus indictum est. Annibal relicto in Hispania fratre Asdrubale Pyrenæum transit: Alpes adhuc in ea parte invias, sibi patefecit. Traditur ad Italiam lxxx. millia peditum, & xx. millia equitum, septem & triginta elephantes adduxisse. Interea multi Ligures & Galli Annibali sejunxerunt. Sempronius Gracchus, cognito ad Italiam Annibalis adventu, e Sicilia exercitum Arminium trajecit.

9. Publius Cornelius Scipio Annibali primus occurrit: commisso prælio, fugatis suis ipse vulneratus in castra rediit. Sempronius Gracchus & ipse confligit apud

8. Then P. Cornelius Scipio went with an army into Spain, Tiberius Sempronius into Sicily, and war was proclaimed against the Carthaginians, Annibal having left his brother Asdrubal in Spain, passed the Pyrenæan, and laid open for himself the Alps, as yet unpassed in that part. He is said to have brought in to Italy fourscore thousand foot, and twenty thousand horse, and seven and thirty elephants. In the meantime, many of the Ligurians and Gauls joined themselves to Annibal. Sempronius Gracchus hearing of Annibal's coming into Italy, drew his army out of Sicily to Arminium.

9. * Publius Cornelius Scipio first meets Annibal and joining battle, his men being routed, he returned wounded into the camp. Sempronius Gracchus likewise engaged him at the river † Trebias; he

Trebiar

* He was not gone into Spain then, as our author says in the foregoing chapter, but he had sent his brother Cnæus thither.

† It falls into the Po on the south side.

Trebiam amnem : is *likewise is defeated. Ma-*
quoque vincitur. An- *ny in Italy surrendered*
nibali multi se in Ita- *themselves to Annibal.*
lia dediderunt. Inde *From thence Annibal com-*
ade Tusciam veniens *ing into Tuscia meets with*
Annibal, Flaminius Con- *the Consul Flaminius, slew*
suli occurrit : ipsum *Flaminius himself, and **
Flaminium interemit : *25,000 Romans besides*
Romanorum viginti *were killed: the rest fled. Af-*
quinque millia cæsa *terwards, Q. Fabius Max-*
sunt : cæteri diffuge- *imus was sent against An-*
runt. Missus adver- *nibal by the Romans. He*
sus Annibalem postea *by declining battle, broke*
a Romanis Quintus *his mettle for him, and*
Fabius Maximus ; is *soon after, having got an*
eum, differendo pug- *advantage against him,*
nam ab impetu fregit : *routed him.*
mox inventa occasione
vicit.

10. Quingentesimo 10. *In the †540th year*
& quadriagesimo anno *from the building of the*
a condita urbe, Lucius *city, L. Æmilius and P.*
Æmilius, P. Terentius *Terentius Varro are sent*
Varro contra Anniba- *against Annibal, and suc-*
lem mittuntur, Fabio- *ceeded Fabius : which Fa-*
que succedunt : qui *bius warned ‡ both the Con-*
Fabius

* Livy says but 15,000.

† He should have said 537.

‡ He did not address himself to both the Consuls, but Æmilius only, the other, Varro, who was but a butcher's son, but had raised him by his mettle and activity to the Consulship, he knew to be too violently bent upon fighting, to regard any advice of his to the contrary. The event seems to prove that Fabius had a thorough knowledge of the Romans, and the enemy they had to deal with, and therefore that his advice was well grounded. But for all that, the Romans were so far from expressing any resentment against the man, who seemed by his rashness to have brought this terrible stroke upon them, that, upon his return to Rome, he was

Fabius ambobus Consul-
 les monuit, ut Anniba-
 lem callidum & impa-
 tientem ducem non a-
 liter vincerent, quam
 præhium differendo.
 Verum cum impatien-
 tia Varronis Consulis,
 contradicente Consule
 altero, apud vicum, qui
 Cannæ appellatur, in
 Apulia pugnatum es-
 set, ambo Consules ab
 Annibale vincuntur.
 In ea pugna tria millia
 Afrorum pereunt ;
 magna pars de exerci-
 tu Annibalis fauciatur ;
 nullo tamen Punico
 bello Romani gravius
 accepti sunt : periit e-
 nim in eo Æmilius
 Paulus Consul : Con-
 sulares & Prætorii xx.
 Senatores capti aut oc-
 cisi xxx. nobiliores vi-
 ri ccc. militum xl. mil-
 lia ; equitum tria mil-
 lia & quingenti ; in
 quibus malis nemo ta-

*suls that they could not oth-
 erwise conquer that subtle
 and impatient general than
 by waving battle. But a
 battle being fought, through
 the impatience of the Con-
 sul Varro, though the other
 Consul opposed it, at a
 country town, which is call-
 ed Cannæ, in Apulia ; both
 the Consuls were over-
 thrown by Annibal. In
 that battle three thousand
 of the Africans are lost, a
 great part of Annibal's ar-
 my is wounded ; however,
 the Romans were not more
 roughly handled in any bat-
 tle with the Carthaginians :
 for the Consul Æmilius
 Paulus fell in it ; and 20
 gentlemen that had been
 Consuls and Prætors ; 30
 Senators were taken or
 slain, besides 300 noble-
 men, and 40 thousand sol-
 diers, three thousand five
 hundred horse. In the
 midst of which losses none
 of the Romans would make*

¶ 2

men

met by all degrees of people, and publicly thanked, for testifying,
 by thus facing his country again, that he did not despair of its
 recovery from the ill condition it was at that time in, and they
 continued to him a command in their armies for several years to-
 gether after this ; in which the Roman people shewed a greatness
 of soul rarely to be found in single persons.

men Romanorum pacis mentionem habere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam ante, manumissi, & milites facti sunt.

11. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, se ad Annibalem transtulerunt. Annibal Romanis obtulit; ut captivos redimerent: responsumque est a Senatu, eos cives, non esse necessarios qui, cum armati essent, capi potuissent. Ille omnes postea variis suppliciis interfecit, & tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit: quos e manibus Equitum Romanorum, Senatorum, & militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispania, ubi frater Annibalis Asdrubal remanserat cum magno exercitu,

any mention of peace: the slaves, which had never been done before, were enfranchised and made soldiers.

11. *After that battle many cities of Italy, which had been subject to the Romans, went over to Annibal. Annibal offered the Romans liberty to redeem the prisoners: and * answer was made by the Senate, that those citizens were not necessary, who, though they were armed, could be taken prisoners. He afterwards put them all to death with various tortures, and sent †three modii of gold rings to Carthage, which he had taken from the hands of the Roman Knights, Senators and Soldiers. In the mean time, in Spain, where the brother of Annibal Asdrubal had stayed with a great*

ut.
* A strange kind of an answer in such sort of circumstances, and which shews the invincible spirit of the Romans at that time.

† Livy says three and a half, a vast quantity, which gave occasion to Pliny to conjecture that, at that time, the gold ring was worn by the commoners as well as those of the Equestrian and Senatorian order, which afterwards was confined to the two latter. See Pliny, b. 33, c. 50.

ut eam totam Afris subigeret, a duobus Scipionibus Romanis duobus vincitur; perditque in pugna xxxv. millia hominum, ex his capiuntur x millia, occiduntur xxv. Mittuntur ei a Carthaginensibus ad reparandas vires xii. millia peditum iv. millia equitum, xx. elephantum.

12. Anno quarto postquam in Italiam Annibal venit, Marcus Claudius Marcellus Consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Annibalem bene pugnavit. Annibal multas civitates Romanorum per Apuliam, Calabriam & Brutios occupavit: quo tempore etiam rex Macedoniæ Philippus ad eum legatos misit, promittens auxilia contra Romanos, sub hac conditione, ut deletis Romanis, ipse quoque contra Græcos ab Annibale auxilia acciperet.

army, to reduce all that province under the Africans, he is conquered by the two Roman generals, the Scipios, and loses in that battle 35 thousand men: of these 10 thousand are taken, 25 thousand are slain: 12 thousand foot, four thousand horse, and 20 elephants are sent him by the Carthaginians to recruit his army.

12. In the fourth year after Annibal came into Italy, M. Claudius Marcellus the Consul, fought successfully against Annibal at Nola, a city of Campania. Annibal seized upon many cities of the Romans, in Apulia, Calabria, and the country of the Brutii. At which time likewise Philip, King of Macedonia sent messengers to him, promising him assistance against the Romans, upon this condition, that after the Romans should be conquered, he should likewise receive assistance from Annibal against the Greeks. Wherefore these messengers

ret.

ret. Captis igitur legatis Philippi, & re cognita, Romani in Macedoniam Marcum Valerium Lævinum ire jusserunt; in Sardiniam Titum Manlium Proconsulem: Nam etiam ea sollicitata ab Annibale, Romanos deseruerat.

13. Ita uno tempore quatuor locis pugnabatur; in Italia contra Annibalem; in Hispania, contra fratrem ejus Asdrubalem; in Macedonia, contra Philippum; in Sardinia, contra Sardos, & alterum Asdrubalem Carthaginensem. Is a Tito Manlio Proconsule, qui ad Sardiniam missus fuerat, vivus est captus; occisa cum eo xii. millia capti mille quingenti; & a Romanis Sardinia subacta. Manlius victor captivos & Asdrubalem Romam reportavit. Interea etiam Philippus a Lævino in

of Philip being taken, and the matter discovered, the Romans ordered M. Valerius Lævinus to go into Macedonia, Titus Manlius the Proconsul into Sardinia, for that island too being wheedled by Annibal, had forsaken the Romans.

13. Thus, at one time, the war was carried on in four several places; in Italy against Annibal; in Spain against his brother Asdrubal; in Macedonia against Philip; and in Sardinia against the Sardinians, and the other Asdrubal, a Carthaginian. He was taken alive by T. Manlius the Proconsul, who had been sent to Sardinia: there were slain with him 12 thousand men, a thousand five hundred taken, and Sardinia subdued by the Romans. The conqueror Manlius brought off the prisoners and Asdrubal to Rome. In the mean time too Philip is beat by Lævinus in Macedonia.

Macedonia vincitur, & in Hispania a Scipionibus Asdrubal, & Mago tertius frater Annibalis. *donia, and Asdrubal, and Mago, the third brother of Annibal; by the Scipios in Spain.*

14. Decimo anno postquam Annibal in Italiam venerat, P. Sulpicio, Cnæo Fulvio Consulibus, Annibal usque ad quartum miliarium urbis accessit, equites ejus usque ad portas: mox Consulum metu, cum exercitu venientium, Annibal ad Campaniam se recepit. In Hispania a fratre Asdrubale ambo Scipiones, qui per multos annos victores fuerant, interficiuntur; exercitus tamen integer remansit; casu enim magis quam virtute erant decepti: quo tempore etiam a Consule Marcello Sicilia magna pars capta est, quam tenere Africæperant: & ex nobilissima urbe Syracusana

14. *In the * tenth year after Annibal came into Italy, when Publius Sulpicius, and Cnæus Fulvius were Consuls, Annibal came within four miles of the city, and his horse up to the very gates; but presently for fear of the Consuls, † who were coming with an army. Annibal withdrew himself into Campania. In Spain both the Scipios, who had been victorious for several years, are slain by Annibal's brother Asdrubal: yet the army remained entire; for they had been trepanned more by chance than any good conduct of the enemy; at which time too, a great part of Sicily was reduced by the Consul Marcellus, which the Africans had begun to take possession of: and abundance of præda*

* It should be the eighth.

† They did actually come up with him, and fought him; but the battle was not decisive, by reason of a great tempest that parted them.

præda ingens prælata est. Lævinus in Macedonia cum Philippo & multis Græciæ populis, & rege Asiæ Attalo, amicitiam fecit : & ad Siciliam profectus, Annonem quendam Afrorum ducem apud Agrigentum civitatem cum ipso oppido cepit eumque Romam cum captivis nobilibus misit ; xl. civitates in deditionem accepit, xxvi. expugnavit. Ita omni Sicilia recepta, Macedonia fracta, cum ingenti gloria Romam regressus est. Annibal in Italia Cnæum Fulvium Consulem subito aggressus cum octo millibus hominum interfecit.

15. Interea ad Hispaniam, ubi occisus duobus Scipionibus nullus Romanus dux erat,

*spoils were carried before him in his triumph, taken from *the most noble city of Syracuse. Lævinus in Macedonia made an alliance with † Philip, and many of the States of Greece, and Attalus the King of Asia ; and going into Sicily, took Anno, a certain general of the Carthaginians, at the city of Agrigentum, with the town itself, and sent him to Rome with other noble prisoners : he took in 40 cities upon surrender, and 26 by force. Thus having recovered all Sicily, and humbled Macedonia, he returned with great glory to Rome. Annibal in Italy suddenly falling upon the Consul Cnæus Fulvius, killed him with eight thousand men.*

15. *In the mean time is sent to Spain, where after the two Scipios were slain, there was no Roman general.*

* The city was defended against Marcellus, one of the greatest generals the Romans then had, for three years together, by the wonderful management of Archimedes, the greatest mathematician that ever lived, excepting Sir Isaac Newton, who will be the glory of his country till time shall be no more.

† This is, I fear, a mistake ; for Livy takes no notice of any alliance with Philip, though he does of the rest.

Pub. Cornelius Scipio mititur, filius Publii Scipionis, qui ibidem bellum gesserat, annos natus quatuor & viginti, vir Romanorum omnium & sua ætate & posteriori tempore fere primus. Is Carthaginem Hispaniæ capit, in qua omne aurum & argentum, & belli apparatus Afri habebant : nobilissimos quoq; obsides, quos ab Hispanis acceperat : Magonem etiam fratrem Annibalis ibidem capit; quem Romam cum aliis mittit. Romæ ingens lætitia post hunc nuntium fuit. Scipio Hispanorum obsides parentibus reddidit. Quare omnes fere Hispani ad eum uno animo transferunt. Postque Asdrubalem Annibalis fratrem victum fugat, & prædam maximam capit.

*eral, Publius Cornelius Scipio, the son of that Publius Scipio who had carried on the war there, four and twenty years old, almost the greatest man of all the Romans, both in his own age, and the following time. He takes *Carthage in Spain, in which the Africans had all their gold and silver, and ammunition; and noble hostages too, which he had received from the Spaniards: he takes in the same place likewise Mago the brother of Annibal, whom he sends to Rome with others. There was huge joy at Rome, after this news. Scipio restored the hostages of the Spaniards to their parents. Upon which things almost all the Spaniards went over to him with one consent. And afterwards he put to flight Asdrubal, the brother of Annibal, and gets abundance of plunder.*

16. Interea

* This was called Carthago Nova, now Cartagena, built by the Carthaginians. It lies in that part of Spain, called the kingdom of Murcia.

16. Interea in Italia Consul Q. Fabius Maximus Tarentum recepit: in qua ingentes copię Annibalis erant; & ibi etiam ducem Annibalis Carthalonem occidit xxv. milia captivorum vendidit: prædam militibus dispartivit, pecuniam hominum venditorum ad fiscum retulit. Tum multę civitates Romanorum, quę ad Annibalem transierant prius, rursus se Fabio Maximo reddiderunt. Insequenti anno Scipio in Hispania egregias res egit, & per se, & per fratrem suum Lucium Scipionem: lxx. civitates recepit. In Italia tamen male pugnatum est. Nam Claudius Marcellus Consul ab Annibale occisus est.

17. Tertio anno postquam Scipio ad

16. *In the mean time in Italy, the Consul Q. Fabius Maximus recovered Tarentum, in which were a great number of Annibal's troops: and there he likewise slew a general of Annibal's, one Cathalo: he sold 25 thousand prisoners, and divided the plunder amongst his soldiers, but brought the money arising from the men that were sold, into the *treasury. Then many cities of the Romans, which had gone over to Annibal before, surrendered themselves again to Fabius Maximus. In the following year Scipio performed extraordinary things in Spain, both by himself, and his brother Lucius Scipio; he took in 70 cities. Yet the Romans fought with ill success in Italy: for the Consul Claudius Marcellus was slain by Annibal.*

17. *In the third year after Scipio had gone to Hispaniam*

* Our author should rather have used the word *erarium*, *fiscus* being used after Augustus's time, to signify the Emperor's exchequer, as distinct from the *erarium*, or treasury of the state.

Hispaniam profectus fuerat, rursus res inclytas gerit : regem Hispaniarum magno praelio victum in amicitiam accepit, & primus omnium a victo obsides non poposuit.

Spain, he performs again glorious things. He admitted a King of Spain, after he had conquered him in a great battle, to an alliance, and was the first of all who demanded no hostages of a conquered enemy.

18. Desperans Annibal Hispanias contra Scipionem diutius posse retineri, fratrem suum Asdrubalem ad Italiam cum omnibus copiis evocavit. Is veniens eodem itinere quo etiam Annibal venerat, a Consulibus Appio Claudio Nerone, & Marco Livio Salinatore, apud Senam Piceni civitatem, in insidias compositas incidit : strenue tamen pugnans occisus est : ingentes ejus copiae captae aut interfectae sunt : magnum pondus auri atque argenti Romam relatum. Post hæc Annibal diffidere jam de belli cœpit eventum, & Romanis ingens animus accessit.

18. Annibal despairing that Spain could be kept any longer against Scipio, sent for his brother Asdrubal to Italy, with all his forces. He coming the same way that Annibal too had come, fell into an ambuscade laid for him, by the Consuls Appius Claudius Nero, and Marcus Livius Salinator, at Sena, a city of Picene : yet he was slain fighting stoutly : his great forces were either taken or slain : a vast quantity of gold and silver was carried to Rome. After this, Annibal begun now to despair of the event of the war, and great courage was added to the Romans ; wherefore they likewise sent for Publius Cornelius Scipio out of

Itaque & ipsi evocarunt ex Hispaniæ Publium Cornelium Scipionem. Is Romam cum ingenti gloria venit.

19. Quinto Cæcilio Lucio Valerio Consulibus, omnes civitates, quæ in Brutiis ab Annibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

20. Anno xiv. postquam in Italia Annibal venerat, Scipio, qui multa bene in Hispania egerat, Consul est factus, & in Africam missus, cui viro divinum quiddam inesse existimabatur, adeo ut putaretur cum Numinibus habere sermonem. Is in Africa contra Annonem ducem Afrorum pugnat, exercitum ejus interficit. Secundo prælio castra cepit, cum quatuor millibus & quin-

Spain. He came to Rome with great glory.

19. *Quintus Cæcilius, and Lucius Valerius being Consuls, all the cities which were possessed by Annibal amongst *the Brutii, submitted themselves to the Romans.*

20. *In the 14th year after Annibal had come into Italy, Scipio, who had done many things successfully in Spain, was made Consul, and sent into Africa; in which man it was supposed there was something divine, so that he was thought to have converse with the Gods. He engages in Africa against Anno, general of the Africans, and cuts off his army, in a great measure. In a second battle he took his camp, with four thousand and five hundred gentis*

* Our author is here mistaken, if the Librarians have done him justice. It was not the Brutii, but the Lucani, that submitted themselves at this time to the Romans.

gentis militibus xi. millibus occisis. Syphacem Numidiæ regem, qui se Afris conjunxerat, capit, & castra ejus invadit. Syphax cum nobilissimis Numidis, & infinitis spoliis, a Scipione Romam mittitur: quare audita, omnis fere Italia Annibalem deserit: ipse a Carthagenensibus in Africam redire jubetur, quam Scipio vastabat.

of his soldiers, 11 thousand being slain. He takes Syphax, King of Numidia, who had joined himself with the Africans, and *seizes his camp. Syphax with the most noble Numidians and an infinite deal of spoil is sent by Scipio to Rome; which thing being heard of, almost all Italy forsakes Annibal. He is ordered by the Carthaginians to return to Africa, which Scipio laid waste.

21. Ita anno xvii. ab Annibale Italia liberata est, quam fens dicitur reliquisse. Legati Carthagenensium pacem a Scipione petierunt; ab eo ad Senatum Romam missi sunt: xlv. dies his induciæ datæ sunt, quosque Romam ire & regredi possent: xxx. millia pondo argenti ab his accepta sunt. Senatus ex arbitrio Scipionis pacem jussit

21. Thus Italy was delivered from Annibal in the 17th year of the war, which he is said to have left weeping. Ambassadors of the Carthaginians desired peace of Scipio; they were sent by him to Rome to the Senate. Truce was granted them for 45 days till they could go to Rome and come back; 30 thousand pounds of silver were received from them. The Senate ordered a peace to be made with the Cartha-

cum

* I cannot but approve of the correction of this passage by Tanaquil le Fevre, who reads *incendit* for *invastit*, for he did not take the camp, but burnt it.

cum Carthagenensibus fieri. Scipio his conditionibus dedit, ne amplius quam xxx. naves haberent. quingenta millia pondo argenti darent, captivos & perfugas redderent.

22. Interim Annibale veniente ad Africam; pax turbata est; multa hostilia ab Afris facta sunt. Legati tamen eorum ex urbe venientes, a Romanis capti sunt, & jubente Scipione dimissi. Annibal quoque, frequentibus præliis victus a Scipione, petiit etiam ipse pacem. Cum ventum esset ad colloquium, iisdem conditionibus data est quibus prius: addita quingentis millibus pondo argenti, c. millia librarum propter novam perfidiam. Carthagenensibus conditiones displicuerunt, jusseruntque Annibalem pugnare. Inferatur a Scipione, & Masinissa alio rege Nu-

ginians, according to the pleasure of Scipio. Scipio granted it upon these terms, that they should have no more than 30 ships, should give 500 thousand pounds of silver, and restore the prisoners and deserters.

22. In the mean time, upon Annibal's coming to Africa, the peace was interrupted, and many hostilities committed by the Africans. Yet their Ambassadors, as they were coming from the city Rome, were taken by the Romans, and by Scipio's order dismissed. Annibal too being conquered in several battles by Scipio, begged peace himself too. When they came to a conference upon it, it was granted upon the same terms as before; only a hundred thousand libras were added to the five hundred thousand pound weight of silver for their late treachery. These articles displeased the Carthaginians, and they ordered Annibal to fight. The war is carried by Scipio, midarum,

midarum, qui amicitiam cum Scipione fecerat, Carthagini bellum. Annibal tres exploratores ad Scipionis castra misit: quos captos Scipio circumduci per castra iussit, ostendique eis totum exercitum; mox etiam prandium dari dimittique, ut renunciarent Annibali quæ apud Romanos vidissent.

23. Interea prælium ab utroque duce instructum est, quale vix ulla memoria fuit: quum peritissimi viri copias suas ad bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit, pene ipso Annibale capto: qui primum cum multis equitibus, deinde cum xx. postremo cum quatuor evasit. Inventa in castris Annibalis argenti pondus xx. millia, auri octingenta, cætera suppellectili copiosa. Post id certamen pax cum Carthaginensibus

and Massinissa, another King of the Numidians, who had made an alliance with Scipio, up to Carthage itself. Annibal sent three spies to Scipio's camp, whom being seized, Scipio ordered to be led round the camp, and the whole army to be shewn them, and then a dinner to be given them, and dismissed, that they might tell Annibal what they had seen amongst the Romans.

23. In the mean time a battle was prepared for by both generals, such as scarce ever was in any age; when these most skilful men drew out their troops to the fight. Scipio comes off conqueror. Annibal himself being well nigh taken; who got off at first with many horse, then with twenty, and at last with but four. 20 thousand pounds of silver were found in Annibal's camp, and eight hundred of gold, with other baggage in great plenty. After that battle a peace was made with the Carthaginians.

facta est. Scipio Romanam rediit, & ingenti gloria triumphavit, atque Africanus ex eo appellari coeptus est. Finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum, post annum nonum decimum quam coeperat.

*ians. Scipio returned to Rome, and triumphed in great glory, and begun to be called from thence Africanus. The second Carthaginian war had an end *19 years after it begun.*

* A period was put to this war in its 18th year, that is, 552 from the building of Rome, just 200 years before Christ.





E U T R O P I I
B R E V I A R I U M
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

L I B E R I V .

TRANSACTO Pu- **A**FTER the Cartha-
nico bello sequu- ginian war was end-
tum est Macedonicum ed, the *Macedonian fol-
contra Philippum re- lowed against King Philip.
gem.

2. Quingentesimo & 2. † In the 551st year
quingagesimo primo from the building of the
anno ab urbe condita, city, ‡ T. Quintius Flam-
T. Quintius Flaminius inius is sent against King
adversus Philippum Philip. He managed his
regem mittitur : res affairs suceessfully : a peace
prosperè gessit ; pax was granted him upon
ei data est his legibus, these terms, that he should
ne Græciæ civitatibus, not make war upon the
quas Romani contra cities of Greece which the
eum defenderant, bel- Romans had defended a-
lum inferret, ut capti- gainst him, that he should
vos & transfugas red- restore the prisoners and
deret, quinquaginta deserters, should have only
solum

* The Macedonian war begun 13 years before the conclusion of the Carthaginian.

† Livy says in the 550th.

‡ T. Quintius Flaminius was not the first commander that was sent into Macedonia after the end of the Punick war, but the third.

solum naves haberet, reliquas Romanis redderet : per annos decem quaterna millia pondo argenti præstaret, & obsidem daret filium suum Demetrium. Titus Quintius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum ; ducem eorum Nabidem vicit : & quibus voluit conditionibus, in fidem accepit : ingenti gloria duxit ante currum nobilissimos obsides, Demetrium Philippi filium, & Armenem Nabidis.

3. Transacto bello Macedonico, sequutum est Syriacum contra Antiochum regem, P. Cornelio Scipione, M. Acilio Glabrione Consulibus. Huic Antiocho Annibal se junxerat, Carthaginem patriam suam, ne Romanis traderetur, relinquens. M. Acilius Glabrio in Achaia pugnavit bene. Castra regis Antiochi nocturna pugna capta sunt ;

50 ships, and deliver up the rest to the Romans ; should pay for ten years, four thousand pound weight of silver, and give his son Demetrius as an hostage. T. Quintius likewise made war upon the Lacedæmonians, conquered their prince Nabis, and admitted him to a peace upon what terms he thought fit ; and led before his chariot the most noble hostages, Demetrius the son of Philip, and Armenes the son of Nabis.

3. After the Macedonian war was ended, the Syrian followed against King Antiochus ; when Publius Cornelius Scipio and Marcus Acilius Glabrio were Consuls. Annibal had joined himself to this Antiochus, quitting his native place Carthage, lest he should be delivered up to the Romans. M. Acilius Glabrio fought successfully in Achaia. The camp of King Antiochus was taken in a battle by
ipse

ipse fugatur. Philippo quia contra Antiochum Romanis auxilio fuisset, filius Demetrius redditus est.

4. L. Cornelio Scipione, C. Lælio Consulibus, Scipio Africanus fratri suo L. Cornelio Scipioni Consuli legatus contra Antiochum profectus est. Annibal, qui cum Antiocho erat, navali prælio victus est. Ipse postea Antiochus circa Sipylum & Magnesium Asiæ civitatem, a Consule Cornelio Scipione ingenti prælio fusus est. Auxilio fuit Romanis in eapugna Eumenes, Attali regis frater, qui Eumeniam in Phrygia condidit. Quinquaginta millia peditum, iv. millia equitum eo certamine ex parte regis occisa sunt. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petit, quæ iidem conditionibus da-

night; he himself is forced to fly. Demetrius his son was returned to Philip, because he had been assisting to the Romans against Antiochus.

4. L. Cornelius Scipio and C. Lælius being Consuls, Scipio Africanus went as lieutenant to his brother L. Cornelius Scipio the Consul, against Antiochus. Annibal, who was with Antiochus, was conquered in a battle by sea. Afterwards Antiochus himself was routed in a great battle by the Consul C. Scipio, about * Sipylus, and Magnesia, a city of Asia: Eumenes the brother of King Attalus, who built Eumenia in Phrygia, was assisting to the Romans in that battle: 50 thousand foot and four thousand horse were slain in that fight on the King's side. Then King Antiochus desires peace, which is granted him, though conquered, upon the same terms on which it was offered before by the Senate, that he should

tur

* A mountain of Lydia, a province of Asia Minor.

tur a Senatu, quamquam victo, quibus ante offerebatur, ut ex Europa & Asia recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret; x. millia talentorum, & xx. obsides præberet: Annibalem concitatorum belli dederet. Eumeni regi donatæ sunt omnes Asiæ civitates, quas Antiochus bello perdiderat: & Rhodiis qui auxilium Romanis contra regem Antiochum tulerant, multæ urbes concessæ sunt. Scipio Romam redit, ingenti gloria triumphavit; nomen & ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accepit, quia Asiam vicerat: sicuti frater ipse, propter Africam domitam, Africanus appellabatur.

5. Spurio Posthumio Albino, Q. Marcio Philippo Consulibus, M. Fulvius de

*withdraw out of Europe and Asia, and confine himself within *Taurus, give ten thousand talents and 20 hostages; and surrender up Annibal, the raiser of the war. All the cities of Asia were given to King Eumenes, which Antiochus had lost in the war; and many cities were granted to the Rhodians, who had given assistance to the Romans against King Antiochus. Scipio returned to Rome, and triumphed in great glory: and he too, in imitation of his brother, took the name of Asiaticus, because he had conquered Asia; as his brother, for the conquest of Africa, was called Africanus.*

5. *Spurius Posthumius Albinus and Q. Marcius Philippus being Consuls, M. Fulvius triumphed over the *Ætolians. Antiochus*

* A mountain that takes its rise on the north side of Cilicia, and stretches from thence through the middle of Asia, as far as the Indies.

† The Ætolians were a people of Greece, in the west parts of Achaia.

Ætolis triumphavit. Annibal, qui victo Antiocho, ne Romanis traderetur, ad Prusiam Bithyniæ regem fugerat; repetitus etiam ab eo est per Titum Quintium Flaminium: & cum tradendus esset Romanis, venenum bibit, & apud Libysam in finibus Nicomediensium sepultus est.

6. Philippo rege Macedoniae mortuo, qui & adversum Romanos bellum gesserat, & postea Romanis contra Antiochum auxilium tulerat, filius ejus Perseus in Macedonia rebellavit, ingentibus copiis ad bellum paratis. Nam adjutores habebat Cotyn Thraciæ regem, & Illyrici, regem Gentium nomine. Romanis autem in auxilium erant Eumenes Asiæ rex, Ariarathes Cappadociæ, Antiochus Syriæ, Ptolemæus Ægypti, Massinissa Numidiæ. Prusias autem rex Bithyniæ,

who after Antiochus was conquered, had fled to Prusias, King of Bithynia, that he might not be delivered up to the Romans, was demanded of him too by T. Quintius Flaminius; and when he was to have been delivered up to the Romans, he drank poison, and was buried at Libyssa, in the country of the Nicomedians.

6. Philip, King of Macedonia being dead, who too had carried on a war against the Romans, and had afterwards given assistance to the Romans against Antiochus; his son Perseus rebelled in Macedonia, having provided great forces for the war. For he had for his assistants Cotys the King of Thrace, and the King of Illyricum, Gentius by name. Eumenes, King of Asia, Ariarathes of Cappadocia, Antiochus of Syria, Ptolemy, of Egypt, Massinissa of Numidia, were assistant to the Romans. But Prusias, King of Bithynia, although he had the sister of
quanquam

quanquam sororem Persei uxorem haberet, utrisque se æquum præbuit. Dux Romanorum P. Licinius Consul est a rege gravi prælio victus: neque tamen Romani, quamquam superati, regi petenti pacem præstare voluerunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se & suos Senatui & Populo Romano dederet. Mox missus contra eum Lucius Æmilius Paulus Consul, & in Illyricum C. Anicius Prætor, contra Gentium. Sed Gentius facile uno prælio victus, mox se dedit. Mater ejus & uxor, & duo filii, frater quoque ejus, simul in potestatem Romanorum venerunt. Ita bello intra dies xxx. perfecto, ante cognitum est Gentium victum, quam cœptum bellum nunciaretur.

7. Cum Perseo autem Æmilius Paulus

Perseus to wife, behaved himself as neuter betwixt both parties. The Consul P. Lucinius, general of the Romans, was beat by the King in a great battle. Nor yet would the Romans, though conquered, grant a peace to the King desiring it, but upon these terms, that he should surrender himself and subjects to the Senate and people of Rome. Soon after, the Consul Lucius Æmilius Paulus was sent against him, and C. Anicius the Prætor, into Illyricum against Gentius. But Gentius being easily conquered in one battle, presently surrendered himself. His mother, and wife, and two sons, his brother too, came all together into the hands of the Romans. Thus the war being finished within 30 days, it was known that Gentius was conquered before the news was carried to Rome, that the war was begun.

7. But Æmilius Paulus the Consul engaged Consul

Consul tertio nonas *with Perseus on *the 3d*
 Septembris dimicavit, *of the Nones of September,*
 vicitque eum, xx. mil. *and defeated him, killing*
 libus peditum ejus oc- *20 thousand of his foot :*
 cis; equitatus cum *the horse with the king was*
 rege fuit integer, Ro- *untouched, a hundred sol-*
 manorum c. milites a- *diers of the Romans were*
 missi sunt : urbes Ma- *lost. All the cities of Ma-*
 cedoniæ omnes, quas *cedonia, which the King*
 rex tenuerat, Romanis *had had, surrendered them-*
 se dediderunt : ipse *selves to the Romans : the*
 rex, cum defereretur ab *King himself being forsak-*
 amicis, venit in Pauli *en by his friends, came in-*
 potestatem : sed ho- *to the power of Paulus.*
 norem ei Æmilius non *But Æmilius paid him a*
 quasi victo habuit : *respect, not as if he had*
 nam & volentem sibi *been conquered : for he*
 ad pedes cadere non *did not suffer him, though*
 permisit ; sed juxta se *desirous to throw himself*
 in sella collocavit. *at his feet, but placed him*
 Macedonibus & Illy- *in a chair by himself.*
 riis hæc leges datæ *These terms were granted*
 sunt, ut liberi essent, *to the Macedonians and*
 & dimidium eorum *Illyrians, that they should*
 tributorum præstarent, *be free, and pay half the*
 quæ regibus præsti- *tribute which they had paid*
 tissent, ut appareret *to their Kings, that it*
 populum Romanum *might appear that the Ro-*
 pro æquitate magis *man people fought more for*
 quam pro avaritia di- *equity than avarice. And*
 micare ; atque in con- *Paulus declared these*
 ventu infinitorum *things in an assembly of an*
 populorum Paulus *infinite number of people ;*
 hæc pronuntiavit, & *and entertained, in a most*
 H *legationes*

* That is the 3d of September, for the Nones in that month were the 3d.

legationes multarum gentium, quæ ad eum venerant, magnificentissimo pavit convivio, dicens, ejusdem hominis esse debere & bello vincere, & convivii apparatu elegantem esse.

8. Mox septuaginta civitates Epiri, quæ rebellant, cepit: prædam militibus distribuit: Romam cum ingenti pompa rediit in nave Persei, quæ inusitatæ magnitudinis fuisse traditur, adeo ut xvi. ordines habuisse dicatur remorum. Triumphavit autem magnificentissime in curru aureo, cum duobus filiis utroque latere assistantibus. Ducti sunt ante currum duo regis filii, & ipse Perseus, xlv. annos natus. Post eum etiam C. Anicius de Illyriis triumphavit: Gentius cum fratre & filiis ante currum ductus est. Ad

splendid feast, the ambassadors of many nations which had come to him, saying, that it ought to be the quality of the same man, both to conquer in war, and to be handsome in his entertainments.

8. Soon after he reduced 70 cities of Epirë, that had rebelled, and divided the plunder amongst his soldiers; he returned to Rome in mighty pomp, in a ship of Perseus's which is said to have been of an unusual bigness, so that it is reported to have had 16 banks of oars. And he triumphed most splendidly in a golden chariot, with his two sons standing on each side of him. There were led before his chariot the two sons of the King, and Perseus himself, 45 years old. After him too C. Anicius triumphed over the Illyrians. Gentius, with his brother and his sons was led before his chariot. * The Kings of

* This is a mistake; several designed so to do, and amongst them Eumenes; but because he had stood neuter, the Romans had no mind he should, and therefore passed a law, *ne cui regi*

hoc spectaculum multarum gentium reges Romam venerunt: inter alios etiam venit Attalus atque Eumenes Asiæ reges, atque Prusias Bithyniæ: magno honore accepti sunt, & permittente Senatu, dona quæ attulerant, in Capitolio posuerunt. Prusias etiam filium suum Nicomedem Senatu commendavit.

several nations came to Rome to this sight; amongst others came Attalus and Eumenes, Kings of Asia, and Prusias of Bithynia: they were entertained with great honour, and by the permission of the Senate, deposited the presents they had brought in the Capitol. Prusias likewise recommended his son Nicomedes to the Senate.

9. Insequenti anno Lucius Memmius in Hispania bene pugnavit. Marcellus postea Consul res ibidem prospere gessit.

9. In the following year Lucius Memmius fought successfully in Spain. Afterwards Marcellus the Consul managed matters successfully in the same place.

10. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem suscipitur, DC. & altero anno ab urbe condita, L. Manlio Censorino, & Marco Manlio Consulibus, anno LI. postquam secundum Punicum bellum transactum erat. Hi profecti Carthaginem

*10. Then a third war is undertaken against Carthage, in the year from the building of the city *601, Lucius Manlius Censorinus, and Marcus Manlius being Consuls, in the year 51, after the second Punick war had been ended. These going to Carthage, attacked it. Asdrubal, general oppugnaverunt.*

Romam venire liceret. Prusias, indeed after the triumph was civilly received.

* 604 it should be.

oppugnauerunt. Contra eos Asdrubal dux Carthagenensium dimicabat. Famea dux alius equitatus præerat Carthagenensium. Scipio tunc, Scipionis Africani nepos, Tribunus ibi militabat, cujus apud omnes ingens metus & reverentia erat. Nam & paratissimus ad dimicandum, & consultissimus habebatur. Itaque per eum multa prospere gesta sunt: neque quidquam magis vel Asdrubal vel Famea vitabant, quam contra eam Romanorum partem pugnam committere, ubi Scipio dimicabat.

11. Per idem tempus Massinissa rex Numidarum, per annos sexaginta fere amicus populi Romani, anno vitæ suæ xcvii. mortuus est, xliv. filiis relictis. Scipionem di-

of the Carthaginians, fought against them. Famea, another general, commanded the horse of the Carthaginians. At that time *Scipio, grandson of Scipio Africanus served there as a †Tribune of whom there was great awe and reverence amongst all. For he was both very forward for fighting, and was reckoned very prudent. Wherefore, many things were successfully managed by him: nor did Asdrubal or Famea avoid any thing more than to engage in fight against that part of the Romans where Scipio fought.

11. About the same time Massinissa, King of the Numidians, an ally of the Roman people for almost 60 years, died in the 97th year of his age, leaving 44 sons. He ordered in his will Scipio to be the divisor

* He was the son of Æmilius Paulus, but adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus.

† A Tribune was an officer among the Romans, much the same with our Colonels. See Rosinus or Pitscus.

visorem regni inter filios esse iussit.

vider of the kingdom amongst his sons.

12. Cum igitur clarum Scipionis nomen esset, juvenis adhuc Consul est factus, & contra Carthaginem missus. Is eam cepit, ac diruit: spolia ibi inventa, quæ de variarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat, & ornamenta urbium civitatibus Siciliæ, Italiæ & Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscabant. Ita Carthago septingentesimo anno postquam condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen quod avus ejus acceperat, meruit: scilicet, ut proptervirtutem etiam ipse Africanus junior vocaretur.

12. *When therefore the name of Scipio was now become famous, he was made Consul, whilst he was yet * young, and sent against Carthage. He took and demolished it. He restored the spoils found there, which Carthage had gathered together from the ruins of many cities, and the ornaments of several towns, to the cities of Sicily, Italy and Africa, which knew their own again. Thus Carthage was destroyed in the 700th year after it was built. Scipio deserved the name which his grandfather had received; that is, to be called for his good conduct, Africanus junior.*

13. Interimin Macedonia quidam Pseudo Philippus armavit, & Romanum Prætozem Publium Juvenicum contra se

13. *In the mean time a certain pretended Philip took up arms in Macedonia, and defeated with terrible slaughter the Roman Prætor Publius Ju-*
missum

✠ 2

* *Juvenis* is a word of latitude enough; he was then 38 years of age, whereas, by the Villian law he should have been at least 43 current.

missum ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudo Philippum missus est, & viginti-quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit ipsum etiam Pseudo Philippum in potestatem suam redegit.

14. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitati, propter injuriam Legatorum Romanorum. Hanc Mummius Consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt : Africani, ex Africa, ante cujus currum ductus est Asdrubal : Metelli, ex Macedonia, ante cujus currum præcessit Andris-
cus, qui & Pseudo Philippus dicitur : Mummi, ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea, & pictæ tabulæ, & alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

venicus, that was sent against him. After him Q. Cæcilius Metellus was sent general by the Romans against this false Philip, and 25 thousand of his soldiers being slain, he recovered Macedonia. and got the pretended Philip into his power.

14. *A war likewise was proclaimed against the Corinthians, a very noble State of Greece, for an insult upon the Roman ambassadors. Mummius the Consul took this city, and demolished it. Wherefore there were three very famous triumphs at Rome all together ; Africanus's over Africa, before whose chariot Asdrubal was led ; Metellus's over Macedonia, before whose chariot went Andris-
cus, who is likewise called the false Philip ; and Mummius's over Corinth, before whom brazen statues and pictures, and other ornaments of that most famous city were carried.*

15. Iterum

15. Iterum in Macedonia Pseudo Perseus, qui se Persei filium esse dicebat, collectis servis, rebellavit, & cum septemdecim armatorum millia haberet, a Tremellio Quæstоре superatus est. His diebus Androgynus Romæ visus, jussu aruspicum in mare merfus est.

16. Eodem tempore Metellus in Celtiberia apud Hispanos egregias res gessit. Successit ei Quintus Pompeius. Nec multo post Quintus quoque Cæpio ad idem bellum missus, quod quidam Viriatus contra Romanos in Lusitania gerebat. Quo metu Viriatus a suis interfectus est, cum qua-

15. *Again in Macedonia a pretended Perseus, who said that he was the son of Perseus, having drawn together some slaves, rebelled; and after he had got together 17 thousand armed men, was routed by Tremellius the Quæstor. In these times an Hermaphrodite was seen at Rome, and by order of the Aruspices was drowned in the sea.*

16. *At the same time Metellus performed notable things in Celtiberia amongst the Spaniards. Q. Pompeius succeeded him. And not long after Q. Cæpio too was sent to the same war, which one Viriatus carried on against the Romans in Lusitania. Upon which terror Viriatus was slain by his own men, after he had excited Spain a-*
tuordecim

* The Quæstor in the Roman army was a sort of a paymaster, whose business too it was to take care of the spoil that was not disposed of as booty to the soldiers, and to give a full account to the Quæstores or officers of the treasury at Rome.

† It was always the hard fate of these poor creatures among the Romans, as oft as they were discovered, to be thus served, of which there are more instances than one in Livy.

‡ These men were so called from Ara and Specio, because their chief business was to judge of future events by consulting the entrails of the sacrifices.

tuordecim annos Hispanias adversum Romanos movisset. Pastor primo fuit; mox latronum dux: postremo tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut assertor contra Romanos Hispaniæ putaretur: & cum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpione Consule peterent, responsum est nusquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem a suis militibus interfici.

17. Quintius Pompeius deinde Consul a Numantinis, quæ Hispaniæ civitas fuit opulentissima, superatus, pacem ignobilem fecit. Post eum Caius Hostilius Mancinus Consul iterum cum Numantinis pacem fecit infamem, quam populus & Senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi: ut in illo, quem auctorem fœderis habebant, injuriam soluti fœderis vindicarent. Post

gainst the Romans for 14 years together. He was first a shepherd; by and by a captain of a gang of robbers: at last he raised so many nations to war, that he was looked upon as the protector of Spain against the Romans; and when his assassins desired a reward from the Consul Cæpio, answer was made them, that it was never a thing agreeable to the Romans, that a general should be slain by his own soldiers.

17. After that Q. Pompeius the Consul being routed by the Numantians, which was a very wealthy State of Spain, made a scandalous peace with them. After him the Consul C. Hostilius Mancinus made again an infamous peace with the Numantini, which the people and Senate ordered to be broke, and Mancinus himself to be delivered up to the enemies, that they might revenge upon him whom they had for the author of the treaty, the injury of the breach of
tantam

tantam igitur ignominiam, qua a Numantiniis his Romani exercitus fuerant subjugati, Publius Scipio Africanus secundum Consul factus, & ad Numantiam missus est. Is primum militem vitiosum & ignavum exercendo magis quam puniendo, sine aliqua acerbitate correxit. Tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Postremo ipsam Numantiam diu obseffam, fame confecit, & a solo evertit: reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit.

18. *At that time Attalus King of Asia, brother of Eumenes, died, and left the Roman people his heir. Thus Asia was added by will to the Roman empire.*

18. Eo tempore Attalus rex Asiæ, frater Eumenis, mortuus est, hæredemque populum Romanum reliquit. Ita imperio Romano per testamentum Asia accessit.

19. *By and by Decimus Brutus triumphed over the*

19. Mox etiam Decimus Junius Brutus

de

* This Attalus was the third of the name, and son of Eumenes, who was brother to Attalus the second.

22. Anno DCXXVII. ab urbe condita, Caius Cassius Longinus, & Sextus Domitius Calvinus Consules, Gallis Transalpinis bellum intulerunt, & Arvernorum nobilissimæ tum civitati, atque eorum regi Bituito: infinitamque multitudinem juxta Rhodanum fluvium interfecerunt. Præda ex torquibus Gallorum ingens Romanam perlata est. Bituitus se Domitio dedit, atque ab eo Romanam ductus est, magnæque gloria Consules ambo triumpharunt.

23. Marco Portio Catone, & Quinto Marcio Rege Consulibus, DCXXX. anno & tertio ab urbe condita, Narbona in Gallia colonia deducta est. Postea L. Metello & Quin-

22. In the year 627 from the building of the city, Caius Cassius Longinus, and Sextus Domitius Calvinus, the Consuls, made war upon the Transalpine Gauls, and particularly upon the most noble State of the Arverni, and their King Bituitus: and killed an infinite number of them nigh the river Rhone. A great deal of plunder, consisting of the *gold chains of the Gauls, was brought to Rome. †Bituitus surrendered himself to Domitius, and was brought by him to Rome; and both the Consuls triumphed in great glory.

23. Marcus Portius Cato, and Quintus Marcius Rex being Consuls, in the year 633 from the building of the city, a colony was carried to †Narbon in Gaul. Afterwards the Consuls L. Metellus and
to

* These were worn by the Gallic officers about their necks.

† He did not surrender to Domitius; but being defeated the year following by Q. Fabius Æmilinus, and coming to Rome to endeavor to give the Senate satisfaction, he was there made a prisoner.

‡ Not far from Spain upon the Mediterranean.

to Mucio Scævola Con. *Quintus Mucius Scævola*
 fulibus, de Dalmatia *triumphed over Dalmatia.*
 triumphatum est.

24. Ab urbe condi- 24. *In in the year*635*
 ta anno dcxxxv. C. *from the building of the*
 Cato Consul Scordif- *city, C. Cato, the Consul,*
 cis intulit bellum, ig- *made war upon the †Scor-*
 nominiosque pugna- *disci, and came off but ig-*
 vit. *nominioufly.*

25. C. Cæcilio Me- 25. *When C. Cæcilius*
 tello & Cnæo Carbo- *Metellus and Cnæus Carbo*
 ne Consulibus duo *were Consuls, the two Me-*
 Metelli fratres eodem *tellus's brothers had each a*
 die alterum ex Thra- *triumph the same day, one*
 cia, ex Sardinia alte- *from Thrace, and another*
 rum triumphume ge- *from Sardinia. And*
 runt. Nunniatumque *news was brought to Rome*
 Romæ est, Cimbros e *that the †Cimbri had pass-*
 Gallia in Italiam tran- *ed from Gaul into Italy.*
 sisse.

26. P. Scipione Na- 26. *When P. Scipio*
 fica, & L. Calpurnio *Nasica and L. Calpurnius*
 Bestia Consulibus, *Bestia were Consuls, war*
 Jugurthæ Numidarum *was made upon Jugurtha,*
 regi bellum illatum *King of the Numidians,*
 est, quod Adherbalem *because he had killed Ad-*
 & Hiempsalem, Mi- *herbal and Hiempsal, the*
 cipsæ filios, fratres su- *sons of Micipsa, his broth-*
 os, reges & populi *ers, Kings, and allies of*
 Romani amicos inter- *the Roman people. The*
 emisset. Missus ad- *Consul Calpurnius Bestia*
 versus eum Consul *was sent against him, and*
 I *being bribed by the King's*
 Calpurnius

* It should be 639.

† A people of Thrace.

‡ These Cimbri came from Jutland, which from them was call-
 ed Cimbrica Chersonesus.

Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecunia pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a Senatu reprobata est. Postea contra eundem insequenti anno Spurius Albinus Posthumus profectus est. Is quoque per fratrem ignominiose contra Numidas pugnavit.

27. Tertio missus Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Consul, exercitum ingenti severitate & moderatione correctum, cum nihil in quemquam cruentum faceret, ad disciplinam Romanam reduxit. Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit, vel cepit. Et cum jam bello fi-

money, made a most scandalous peace with him, which was disallowed of by the Senate. Afterwards in the year following, Spurius Albinus Posthumus went against him. He likewise engaged the Numidians by his brother with ignominy.

27. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus being sent in the third place, reduced the Roman army, reformed with great strictness and moderation too, since he did nothing cruel by any body, to the Roman discipline. He beat Jugurtha in several battles, killed or took all his elephants.* And when he was now just ready to put an end to the war,

nem

* This was oftentimes the fate of the Roman generals to be recalled when they had almost finished their work. But though this yearly change of their generals is thought by some an error in the Roman conduct, yet the progress of their arms notwithstanding is proof enough to the contrary. They were by this means always furnished with such a stock of excellent commanders as no nation in the world besides ever had, or could have, in any other way of management. Besides, as their generals knew their time to be but short, that thought naturally put them upon acting with vigor. There was no dallying in those circumstances for a man that had the least spark of honor or ambition in him, whilst others were pushed on to excel and distinguish themselves in the service of their country by the near prospect and hope of seeing themselves, by their good behavior advanced to the same high dignity.

nem impositurus esset, successum est ei a C. Mario. Is Jugurtham & Bocchum Mauritiæ regem, qui auxilium Jugurthæ ferre cœperat, pariter superavit. Aliquanta & ipse oppida Numidiæ cepit, belloq; terminum posuit, capto Jugurtha per Quæstorem suum Cornelium Syllam, ingentem virum, tradente Boccho Jugurtham, qui pro eo ante pugnaverat.

28. A Marco Junio Silano collega Quinti Metelli Cimbri in Gallia, & a Minutio Rufo in Macedonia Scordisci & Triballi, & a Servilio Cæpione in Hispania Lusitani victi sunt: & duo triumphi de Jugurtha, primus per Metellum, secundus per Marium, acti sunt. Ante curum tamen Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est catenatus, & mox jussu Consulis in carcere strangulatus.

he was' succeeded by C. Marius. He conquered both Jugurtha and Bocchus King of Mauritania, who had just then begun to give assistance to Jugurtha. He likewise took some towns of Numidia, and put an end to the war, by taking Jugurtha, his Quæstor Cornelius Sylla, a great man, Bocchus delivering up Jugurtha, who had fought for him before.

28. The Cimbri were defeated in Gaul, by Marcus Junius Silanus, the colleague of Quintus Metellus, and the Scordisci and Triballi by Minutius Rufus in Macedonia; and the Lusitanians by Servilius Cæpio in Spain: and there were two triumphs over Jugurtha, the first by Metellus, and the second by Marius. Jugurtha with his two sons was led in chains before the chariot of Marius, and soon after was strangled in prison by order of the Consul.

EUTROPII



EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER V.

DUM bellum in Numidia contra Jugurtham geritur, Romani Consules Marcus Manlius & Quintus Cæpio a Cimbris & Teutonibus & Tigurinis & Ambroni-
WHILST the war is carried on in Numidia against Jugurtha, the Roman Consuls M. Manlius, and Q. Cæpio were beat nigh the river Rhone, by the Cimbri and the *Teutones, and the †Tigurini and the Ambrones, which were nations of the Germans and Gauls; and being slaughtered with prodigious havoc, likewise lost their camp, and a great part of their army. There was a mighty consternation at Rome, such as was hardly in the time of Annibal in the Carthaginian wars,
cis

* The Teutones were neighbors to the Cimbri, bordering upon the Baltic sea.

† The Tigurini and Ambrones were inhabitants of the country now called Switzerland.

cis bellis, ne iterum Galli Romam venirent. Ergo Marius post victoriam Jugurthinam secundum Consul est factus, bellumq; ei contra Cimbros & Teutones decretum est. Tertio quoque ei & quarto delatus est Consulatus : quia bella cum Cimbriis protrahebantur : sed in quarto Consulatu collegam habuit Quintum Lutatium Catulum. Cum Cimbriis itaque conflixit, & duobus præliis centum millia cepit, & ducem eorum Teutobodum ; propter quod meritum absens quintum Consul est factus.

lest the Gauls should again come to Rome. Wherefore Marius, after the conquest of Jugurtha, was made a second time Consul and the war against the Cimbri, and the Teutones committed to him. The Consulship was likewise given him a third and fourth time, because the war with the Cimbri continued. But in his fourth Consulate he had for his colleague Quintus Lutatius Catulus. Wherefore he engaged with the Cimbri, and took 200 thousand of them in two battles, and their general Teutobodus ; for which good service he was made Consul, when absent a fifth time.

2. Interea Cimbri & Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, ad Italiam transierunt. Iterum a Caio Mario & Quinto Catulo contra eos dimicatum est : sed a Catuli parte felicius. Nam eo prælio, quod simul ambo gesserunt, centum

2. In the mean time, the Cimbri and the Teutones, of which there was still an infinite number, passed into Italy. Again a battle was fought with them by C. Marius and Quintus Catulus, but on the part of Catulus more successfully ; for in that battle, which they both fought

millia aut in pugna, aut in fuga cæsa sunt ; & lx. millia capta. Romani milites ex utroque exercitu trecenti perierunt. Tria & triginta signa Cimbris sublata sunt ; ex his exercitus Marii duo reportavit, Catuli exercitus xxx. & unum. Is belli finis fuit : triumphus utrique decretus est.

3. Sexto Julio Cæsare, & L. Marcio Philippo Consulibus, sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe condita, cum prope alia omnia bella cessassent, in Italiagravissimum bellum Picentes, Marfi, Pelignique moverunt : qui cum annis numerosis jam Populo Romano obdicerent, tum libertatem sibi æquam afferere cœperunt. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Ru-

together, 140 thousand were slain, either in the battle, or in the flight, and 60 thousand taken. Three hundred Roman soldiers of both armies were slain. Three and thirty standards were taken from the Cimbri, of which the army of Marius took two, and the army of Catulus thirty and one. That was an end of the war, and a triumph was decreed for them both.

3. When Sextus Julius Cæsar, and M. Lucius Philippus were Consuls, in the 659th year from the building of the city, when almost all other wars had ceased, the Picentes, the Marfi and Peligni raised a most terrible war in Italy : who, after they had been subject to the Romans for several years, begun then to claim to themselves an equal liberty. This was a very destructive war. The Consul P. Rutilius was slain in it : Cæpio, a noble youth, and Porcius-

tilius

* It was the freedom of Rome they desired, and that very justly, having, by their blood and treasure, contributed not a little to the grandeur of it. This was called the Social War, and might easily have been prevented by a little reasonable compliance in the Romans.

titius Consul in eo officus est : Coepio nobilis juvenis, & Porcius Cato alius Consul. Duces autem adversus Romanos Picentibus & Marfis fuerunt, Titus Vietius, Hierus Asinius, Titus Herennius, Aulus Cluentius. A Romanis bene contra eos pugnatum est a Caio Mario, qui sexies Consul fuerat ; & a Cnso Pompeio, maxime tamen a Lucio Cornelio Sylla, qui inter alia facta egregia, ita Cluentium hostium duces cum magnis copiis fudit, ut ex suis nec unum amitteret. Quadriennio, cum gravi tamen calamitate, hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit per Lucium Cornelium Syllam Consulem, cum antea in eodem bello ipse multa strenue Prætor gessisset.

Cato, another Consul. The generals of the Picentes and Marfi against the Romans, were Titus Vietius, Hierus Asinius, Titus Herennius, Aulus Cluentius. The war was successfully managed against them by the Romans, i. e. by C. Marius, who had been six times Consul, and by Cnæus Pompeius, but especially by Lucius Cornelius Sylla ; who, amongst other extraordinary actions, did so rout Cluentius, the general of the enemies, with his great army, that he lost not one of his own men. This war was spun out for four years, with great loss. At last, in the fifth year, it had its period by Lucius Cornelius Sylla, the Consul, after he had performed many things before in the same war, in quality of Prætor, very gallantly.

4. Anno

† This was the father of Pompey the Great.

4. Anno urbis conditæ dclxii. primum Romæ bellum civile C. Marius sexies Consul dedit. Nam cum Sylla Consul contra Mithridatem gesturus bellum, qui Asiam & Achaiam occupaverat, mitteretur: isque exercitum in Campania paulisper teneret, ut belli socialis, de quo diximus, quod intra Italiam gestum fuerat, reliquiae tollerentur, Marius affectavit, ut ipse ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur, Quare Sylla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit. Illic contra Marium & Sulpicium dimicavit, primus urbem Romam ingressus est, Sulpicium interfecit, Marium fugavit: atq; ita Consulibus ordinatis in futurum annum Cnæo Octavio & L. Cornelio Cinna, ad Asiam profectus est.

* It should be 665.

† I have not translated the words *primus urbem Roman ingressus est*, because it is visibly impossible to make any agreeable sense of them. Some words have been undoubtedly left out, and the author means perhaps to say what Madam Dacier supposes he might write, *primus civis urbem Roman armatus ingressus est*.

4. In the year from the building of the city* 662, C. Marius, who had been six times Consul, raised the first civil-war at Rome. For when the Consul Sylla was sent to carry on the war against Mithridates, who had seized upon Asia and Achaia, and kept his army in Campania a little, that the relics of the social war of which we have spoken above, which had been carried on within Italy, might be taken off: Marius affected to be sent to the Mithridatick war. At which thing Sylla being nettled, came with his army to town. There he engaged against Marius and Sulpicius: † he killed Sulpicius, and obliged Marius to fly: and so having settled the Consuls for the year following, i. e. Cnæus Octavius and L. Cornelius Cinna, he went to Asia.

5. Mithridates

5. Mithridates enim, qui Ponti rex erat, atque Armeniam Minorem, & totum Ponticum mare in circuitu cum Bosporo tenebat, primo Nicomedem amicū populi Romani Bithynia voluit expellere: Senatusque mandavit, bellum se ei propter injurias quas passus fuerat illaturum. A Senatu responsum est Mithridati, si id faceret, quod & ipse bellum a Romanis pateretur. Quare iratus, Cappadociam statim occupavit, & ex ea Ariobarzanem regem & amicū populi Romani fugavit. Mox etiam Bithyniam invasit, & Paphlagoniam, pulsus ex ea regionibus, amicis populi Romani Pylæmene & Nicomede. Inde ad Ephesum contendit: & per omnem Asiam literas misit, ut ubicunque inventi essent cives Romani, uno die occiderentur.

5. *For Mithridates; who was King of Pontus, and had the Lesser Armenia, and the whole Pontick sea all round with the Bosporus, designed first to drive Nicomedes, a friend of the Roman people, out of Bithynia, and sent word to the Senate, that he would make war upon him, because of the injuries he had suffered from him. Answer was made by the Senate to Mithridates, that if he did so, he likewise would have a war with the Romans. At which thing being angry, he immediately seized upon Cappadocia, and drove Ariobarzanes, a King and friend of the Roman people, out of it. By and by too he seized upon Bithynia and Paphlagonia, driving the Kings out of it, friends of the Roman people, Pylæmenes and Nicomedes. From thence he went to *Ephesus, and sent letters through all Asia, that wheresoever any Roman citizens should be found, they should be killed in one day.* 6. Interea

* A city of Asia Minor, in Ionia, near the Ægean sea.

6. Interea etiam Athenæ civitas Achaia ab Aristone Atheniensi Mithridati tradita est. Miserat enim jam ad Achaiam Mithridates Archelaum ducem suum, cum cxx. millibus equitum ac pedum; per quem etiam reliqua Græcia occupata est. Sylla Archelaum apud Piræum non longe ab Athenis obsedit, ipsamque urbem cepit. Postea commisso prælio contra Archelaum, ita eum vicit, ut ex cxx. millibus vix decem superessent Archelao, & ex Syllæ exercitu xiv. tantum homines interficerentur. Hac pugna Mithridates cognita lxx. millia lectissima ex Asia Archelao misit contra quem Sylla iterum commisit. Primo prælo viginti millia hostium interfecta sunt, filiusque Archelai Diogenes: secundo omnes Mithridatis copiae

6. *In the mean time too Athens a city of Achaia was delivered by Ariston the Athenian to Mithridates. For Mithridates had already sent his general Archelaus to Achaia with a hundred and twenty thousand horse and foot; by whom the rest of Greece too was seized. Sylla besieged Archelaus at Piræum not far from Athens, and took the city itself. Afterwards a battle being fought against Archelaus, he so conquered him, that of a hundred and twenty thousand, scarce ten were left Archelaus, and fourteen men of Sylla's army were slain. Mithridates, having heard of this battle, sent 70 thousand chosen men out of Asia to Archelaus, against whom Sylla again engaged. In the first battle twenty thousand of the enemies were slain, and the son of Archelaus Diogenes. In the second all the forces of Mithridates were destroyed. Archelaus lay hid for three days in the fens.*
 extinctæ

**extinctæ sunt. Archelaus ipse triduo nudus inplaudibus la-
tuit. Hæc recognita, Mithridates cum Syl-
la de pace agere cœpit.**

**7. Interim eo tem-
pore Sylla etiam Dar-
danos, Scordiscos Dal-
matias & Mœsos par-
tim vicit, alios in fi-
dem accepit. Sed cum
legati a rege Mithri-
date, qui pacem pete-
bant, venissent, non al-
iter se daturum Sylla
esse respondit, nisi rex
relictis his quæ occu-
paverat, ad regnum
suum rediisset. Postea
tamen ad colloquium
ambo venerunt, pax
inter eos ordinata est;
ut Sylla ad bellum ci-
vile festinans, a tergo
periculum non habe-
ret. Nam cum Sylla
in Achaia atque Asia
Mithridatem vicit, Ma-
rius qui fugatus erat,
& Cornelius Cinna u-
nus ex Consulibus,
bellum in Italia repa-
rarunt : & ingressi
urbem Roman nobil-**

*This thing being known,
Mithridates begun to treat
about a peace with Sylla.*

*7. In the mean while
Sylla at that time partly
conquered the Dardanians,
the Scordiscans, the Dal-
matians and the Mæsi-
ans, took in others upon promise
of quarter. But when the
deputies were come from
Mithridates, who desired
peace, Sylla replied that he
would no otherwise give it,
unless the King, quitting
those places he had seized,
returned into his own king-
dom. Yet afterwards they
both come to a conference,
a peace was settled betwixt
them, that Sylla hastening
to the civil war, might
have no danger in his
rear. For whilst Sylla
was conquering Mithri-
dates in Achaia and Asia,
Marius, who had been
forced to fly, and Cornelius
Cinna one of the Consuls,
renewed the war in Italy,
and entering the city Rome,
slew the noblest of the Sen-
atissimos*

iffimos ex Senatu & Consulares viros interfecerunt, multos proscripserunt ; ipsius Syllæ domo everfa, filios & uxorem ad fugam compulerunt : universus reliquus Senatus ex urbe fugiens, ad Syllam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Ille in Italiam trajecit, bellum civile gesturus adversus Norbanum & Scipionem Consules, & primo prælio contra Norbanum dimicavit, non longe a Capua ; tum vii. millia ejus cecidit, vi. millia cepit, cxxiv. suorum amisit. Inde etiam fed ad Scipionem convertit, & ante prælium totum ejus exercitum sine sanguine in deditionem accepit.

8. Sed cum Romæ mutati Consules essent, & Marius Marii filius, ac Papirius Carbo Consulatam

*ate : and several Consular gentlemen, and *proscribed many : the house of Sylla himself being pulled down, they forced his sons and wife to fly : all the rest of the Senate flying out of the city came into Greece to Sylla, begging of him that he would relieve his country. He went over into Italy, in order to carry on a civil war against the Consuls Scipio and Norbanus, and in the first battle fought against Norbanus, not far from †Capua ; he then slew seven thousand of his, took six thousand, and lost but 124 of his own men. From thence too he turned himself against Scipio ; and before battle received his whole army, without bloodshed, upon surrender.*

* That is, posted up their names, with a promise of reward to any that should kill them. This was the first time this horrid barbarity was practised amongst the Romans.

† A city of Campania.

Consulatum accepit, Sylla tamen contra Marium Junio-rem dimicavit : & xv. milibus ejus occisis, cccc. de suis perdidit. Mox etiam & urbem ingressus est. Marium Mar-rii filium, Prænestæ persequutus, obsedit, & ad mortem compulit. Rursus pugnam gravissimam habuit contra Lamponium & Carinatem duces partis Marianæ ad portam Collinam. Lxxix. millia hostium in eo prælio contra Syllam fuisse dicuntur. Xii. millia se Syllæ dediderunt : cæteri in acie, in castris, in fuga, insatiabili ira victorum consumpti sunt. Cnæus quoque Carbo Consul alter, ab Arimino ad Siciliam fugit ; & ibi per Cnæum Pompeium interfectus est : quem adolescentum Sylla annos unum &

received the Consulship, Sylla engaged against Marius the younger, and killing fifteen thousand of his men, lost four hundred of his own. By and by too he entered the city ; and pursuing Marius the son of Marius, to Præneste, besieged him there, and forced him to a violent death. Again, he had a terrible battle against Lamponius and Carinas, generals of Marius's party, at the Colline gate. There are said to have been 79,000 of the enemy in that battle, against Sylla : 12,000 surrendered themselves to Sylla ; the rest were destroyed in the field, in the camp, and in their flight, by the insatiable rage of the conquerors. Cnæus Carbo, the other Consul, fled also to Sicily, from Arminium, and was there slain by *Cnæus Pompeius, whom though a young man, being but 21 years old, Syl-*

K

XX.

* It is hard to say what Eutropius means here by *tamen*.

† This Pompey was afterwards surnamed the Great.

xx. natum cognita ejus industria, traditis ejus exercitibus præfecerat, ut secundus a Sylla haberetur.

la perceiving his spirit, had placed at the head of his troops, delivered up to him, so that he was reckoned the second after Sylla.

9. Occiso ergo Carbone, Pompeius Siciliam recepit. Transgressus inde ad Africam, Domitium Marianæ partis ducem, & Hiabam regem Mauritaniae, qui Domitio auxilium ferebat, occidit. Post hæc Sylla de Mithridate ingenti gloria triumphavit. Cnæus etiam Pompeius, quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat, quartum & xx. annum agens, de Africa triumphavit. Hunc finem habuerunt duo bella funestissima; Italianum quod & sociale dictum, & Civile: quæ ambo tractata sunt

9. Wherefore after Carbo was slain, Pompey regained Sicily. Going over from thence to Africa, he slew Domitius, a general of Marius's party, and Hiabas, king of Mauritania, who brought assistance to Domitius. After this, Sylla triumphed over Mithridates in great glory. Cnæus Pompey too, when going upon the 24th year of his age, triumphed over Africa, which had been granted to no one of the Romans before. Two very destructive wars had this end, the Italian, which was likewise called the social and the civil war. Both which were carried on for ten years, per*

* The honor of a triumph had not been granted before to any but Dictators, Consuls, Prætors, Proprætors, that is, such as, after the time of their Consulship or Prætorship was expired, were sent into the provinces; whereas Pompey had not as yet been in any office of the government.

per annos decem, con- and took off above a hun-
sumpserunt ultra cl. dred and fifty thousand
millia hominum, viros men, twentyfour Consular
Consulares xxiv. Præ- gentlemen, seven Prætori-
torios vii. Ædilitios lx. an, sixty Ædilitian, and
Senatores fere ccc. almost three hundred Sen-
ators.

EUTROPII



EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER VI.

MARCO Æmilio Lepido, Quinto Catulo Consulibus, cum Sylla rempublicam composuisset, bella nova exarserunt: unum, in Hispania; aliud, in Pamphilia & Cilicia; tertium in Macedonia; quartum, in Dalmatia. Nam Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, timens fortunam cæterorum, qui interempti erant, ad bellum commovit Hispanias. Missi sunt contra eum duces Quintus Cæcilius

MARCUS Æmilius Lepidus and Quintus Cætulus being Consuls, when Sylla had now settled the commonwealth, new wars broke out; one in Spain, another in Pamphilia and Cilicia, a third in Macedonia, and a fourth in Dalmatia. For Sertorius, who had been of Marius's party, fearing the fortune of the rest, who had been slain, raised Spain to war. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, the son of him who conquered king Jugurtha, and Lucius Domitius Prætor, were Metellus,

Metellus, filius ejus qui Jugurtham regem vicit, & Lucius Domitius Prætor. A Sertorii duce Hirtuleio Domitius occisus est: Metellus vario successu contra Sertorium dimicavit. Postea cum impar pugnae solus Metellus putaretur, Cnæus Pompeius ad Hispanias missus est. Ita duobus ducibus adversis, Sertorius fortuna varia sæpe pugnavit. Octavo demum anno a suis occisus est, & finis ei bello datus per Cn. Pompeium adolescentem, & Quintum Metellum Pium; atque omnes prope Hispaniæ in ditionem Populi Romani redactæ sunt.

2. Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius post Consulatum. Levia prælia habuit contra varias gentes, quæ Rhodopam

*sent generals against him. Domitius was slain by Sertorius's general *Hirtuleius. Metellus fought with various success against Sertorius. Afterwards, when Metellus alone was thought insufficient for fighting him, Cnæus Pompeius was sent to Spain. Thus two generals being employed against him, Sertorius fought oft times with various fortune. At last he was slain in the 8th year by his own men, and an end put to this war by the young man, Cnæus Pompey, and Quintus Metellus Pius, and almost all Spain reduced under the dominion of the Roman people.*

2. *Appius Claudius was sent after his Consulship to Macedonia. He fought some slight battles against various nations, which inhabited the provinciam*

¶ K

* Others call him Hercules.

provinciam incolebant: *ince of *Rhodope, and there died of a distemper.* atque ibi morbo mortuus est. Missus ei Cnæus Scribonius Curio successor Cnæus Scribonius Curio post Consulatum: is Dardanos vicit, & usque ad Danubium penetravit, triumphumque meruit, & intra triennium finem bello dedit. *Cnæus Scribonius Curio was sent as his successor, after his Consulship: He conquered the † Dardani-ans, and penetrated as far as the Danube, and deserved a triumph, and within three years put an end to the war.*

3. Ad Ciliciam & Pamphiliam missus est P. Servilius ex Consul, vir strenuus. Is Ciliciam subegit, Lyciæ urbes clarissimas oppugnavit & cepit: in his Phaselidem, Olympum, Coricum Ciliciæ. Isaurus quoque aggressus, in ditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit. Primus omnium Romanorum in Tauro iter fecit. Revertens triumphum accepit, & nomen Isaurici meruit. *3. Publius Servilius after his being Consul, an active man, was sent to Cilicia and Pamphilia. He subdued Cilicia, attacked the most famous cities of Lycia, and took them; amongst these Phaselis, Olympus and Coricum of Cilicia. He likewise invaded the † Isaurians, forced them to a submission, and within three years put an end to the war. He first of all the Romans made a march over mount Taurus. Returning he received the honor of a triumph, and earned the name of Isauricus.*

4. Ad Illyricum

4. Cnæus Cosconius was missus.

* In Thrace.

† A people above Macedonia.

‡ Isauria lies on the north part of Pamphilia and Cilicia.

missus est Cnæus Cosconius Proconsul: multam partem Dalmatiæ subegit, Salonas cepit; & composito bello, Romam post biennium rediit.

*sent Proconsul to Illyricum; subdued a great part of *Dalmatia, took Salone; and having made an end of the war, returned after two years to Rome.*

5. Iisdem temporibus, Consul Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, Catuli collega, bellum civile voluit commovere: intra tamen unam æstatem motus ejus oppressus est. Ita uno tempore multi simul triumphi fuerunt; Metelli, ex Hispania; Pompeii, secundus ex Hispania; Curionis, ex Macedonia; Servilii, ex Isauria.

5. In the same times, the Consul Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, the colleague of Catulus, had a design to raise a civil war: yet that disturbance was suppressed within one summer. Thus at one time there were many triumphs together; Metellus's over Spain; Pompey's second over Spain; Curio's over Macedonia; Servilius's over Isauria.

6. Anno urbis conditæ DCLXXVI. L. Licinio Lucullo, & Marco Aurelio Cotta Consulibus, mortuus est Nicomedes rex Bithyniæ, & per testamentum populum Romanum fecit hæredem. Mithridates pace rupta, Bithyniam

6. In the year from the building of the city † 676, when Lucius Licinius Lucullus and Marcus Aurelius Cotta were Consuls, Nicomedes, King of Bithynia died, and by his will made the Roman people his heir. Mithridates breaking the peace, endeavoured to conquer Bithyniam.

*Dalmatia is a part of Illyricum.

† 679 it should have been.

thyniam & Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo Consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus ab eo acie, etiam intra oppidum coactus est, & obsessus. Sed cum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transfulisset, ut, Cyzico capto, totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter Consul occurrit: ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoraretur, ipse a tergo obsedit, fameque consumpsit, & multis præliis vicit. Postremo Byzantium (quæ nunc Constantinopolis est) fugavit. Navali quoque prælio duces ejus Lucullus oppressit. Ita una hyeme & æstate, a Lucullo ad centum fere millia hominum ex parte regis extincta sunt.

*ored to seize Bithynia and Asia again. Both the Consuls being sent against him, had various fortune. Cotta being routed by him in the field at *Chalcedon, was forced also within the town, and besieged. But after Mithridates had removed thence to†Cyzicum, that after taking Cyzicum, he might invade all Asia, Lucullus, the other Consul, met with him; and whilst Mithridates lay there in the siege of Cyzicum, he besieged him behind, and wasted his troops by famine, and defeated him in many battles. At last, he forced him to fly to Byzantium, which is now Constantinople. Lucullus likewise beat his admirals in a battle by sea. Thus in one winter, and summer about a hundred thousand men on the King's side were slain by Lucullus.*

7. Anno

* Chalcedon was a city of Asia Minor, in the province of Bithynia, nigh the entrance of the Euxine sea, over against Constantinople.

† Cyzicus or Cyzicum, a noted city of Asia Minor, upon the Propontis, not from the Hellespont.

7. Anno urbis Romæ dclxxviii. Macedonia provinciam M. Licinius Lucullus accepit, consobrinus Luculli, qui contra Mithridatem bellum gerabat. Et in Italia novum bellum subito commotum est. Lxxx. enim & quatuor gladiatores, ducibus Spartaco, Chryso & Cœnomaο effracto Capuæ ludo, effugerunt: & per Italiam vagantes, pœne non levius bellum in ea, quam Annibal moverat, paraverunt: nam multis ducibus, & duobus simul Romanorum Consulibus victis sexaginta fere millium armatorum exercitum congregaverunt: victique sunt in Apulia a M. Licinio Crasso Proconsule, & post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno bello huic finis imponitur.

8. Sexcentesimo oc-

7. In the year of the city Rome *678, Marcus Licinius Lucullus received the province of Macedonia, cousin of Lucullus, who carried on the war, against Mithridates. And a new war was suddenly raised in Italy: for fourscore and four gladiators, under their leaders Spartacus, Chrysus and Cœnomaus, breaking open a school at Capua, made their escape; and wandering through Italy, raised almost no less a war in it than Annibal had done. For defeating several generals, and two Consuls of the Romans together, they got together an army of almost 60,000 armed men, and were overthrown in Apulia by M. Licinius Crassus the Proconsul; and after many calamities brought upon Italy, an end is put to this war in its third year.

8. In the †681st year from
togethimo

* 680. he should have said-

† 682 rather.

Inde Nisibin profectus eam quoque civitatem cum regis fratre cepit. Sed hi, quos in Ponto Lucullus reliquerat cum exercitus parte ut regiones victas, etiam Romanos, iuerentur, negligenter se & averse agentes, occasionem iterum Mithridati in Pontum irrumpendi dederunt, atque ita bellum renovatum est. Lucullo paranti, capta Nisibi, contra Persas expeditionem, successor est missus.

10. Alter Lucullus, qui Macedoniam administrabat, Bessis Romanorum primus intulit bellum, atque eos ingenti prælio in Æmone monte superavit: oppidum Uscudamam, quod Bessi habitabant, eodem die quo aggressus est, vicit: Cabylen cepit; usque ad Danubium penetravit. Inde multas super Pontum positas civitates aggressus

thence to *Nisibis, he took that city too, with the King's brother. But those whom Lucullus had left in Pontus with part of the army, to protect the conquered countries and the Romans too, behaving themselves carelessly and covetously, gave again an occasion to Mithridates of breaking into Pontus, and so the war was renewed. A successor was sent Lucullus, preparing for an expedition against the Persians, after he had taken Nisibis.

10. The other Lucullus, who governed Macedonia, first of all the Romans made war upon the Bessi, and routed them in a great battle in mount Æmus; he took the town of Uscudama, which the Bessi inhabited, the same day he first attacked it. He took Cabylen, and penetrated as far as the Danube. After that he attacked many cities lying above Pontus. There he destroyed Appol-
est.

* A city of Mesopotamia.

est. Illic Appolloni-
am evertit, Calatin,
Parthenopolin, Tomos,
Istrum, Byziam om-
nem cepit : belloque
confecto, Romam re-
diit : ambo tamen tri-
umphaverunt ; Lucul-
lus qui contra Mithri-
datem pugnaverat, ma-
jori gloria, cum tanto-
rum regnorum victor
rediisset.

11. Confecto bello
Macedonico, manente
Mithridatico, quod, re-
cedente Lucullo, rex
collectis auxiliis repa-
raverat, bellum Creti-
cum ortum est ; ad id
missus Cæcilius Metel-
lus, ingentibus præliis
intra triennium omnem
provinciam cepit, ap-
pellatusque est Creti-
cus ; atque ex insula
triumphavit. Quo tem-
pore Lybia quoque
Romano imperio per
testamentum Apionis,
qui rex ejus fuerat, ac-
cessit, in qua inclytæ

*lonia, took Calatis, Par-
thenopolis, Tomi, Ister
and all Byzia ; and after
the war was ended re-
turned to Rome. Yet they
both triumphed ; Lucullus
who had fought against
Mithridates with the
greater glory, seeing he
had returned conqueror of
such great kingdoms.*

11. After the Mace-
donian war was ended,
the Mithridatic still con-
tinuing, which upon Lu-
cullus's going off, the king
raising new forces had
renewed * the Cretian war
begun ; Cæcilius Metellus
being sent to that war, re-
duced the whole province
by great battles, in three
years, and was called Cre-
ticus, and triumphed over
the island. † At which
time ‡ Lybia too was added
to the Roman empire, by
the will of Apion, who had
been the King thereof, in
which were the famous cit-
civitates

* In the year 679 from the building of Rome, to which Me-
telus was not sent till 686.

† This is a mistake, Apion died in 653.

‡ A country on the west of Egypt.

civitates erant, Beren- ies, Berenice, Ptolemais
ice, Ptolemais & Cy- and Cyrene.
rene.

12. Dum hæc ge- 12. Whilst these things
runtur, piratæ omnia are doing, the pirates in-
maria infestabant : ita fested all the seas, so that
ut navigatio Romanis sailing only was not safe
toto orbe victoribus to the Romans, though
sola tuta non esset. victorious through the
Quare id bellum Cnæo whole world. Wherefore
Pompeio decretum est, that war was voted for
quod intra paucos Cnæus Pompey, which he
menses ingenti felicitate dispatched in a few months
& celeritate consecit. with great good fortune
Mox ei delatum and expedition. Soon af-
bellum etiam contra ter too the war against
regem Mithridatem, & Mithridates and Tigranes
Tigranem : quo sus- was committed to him ;
cepto, Mithridatem in after the undertaking of
Armenia Minore, noc- which, he conquered, in a
turno prælio vicit, cas- battle by night, Mithrida-
tra diripuit ; quadra- tes in Armenia the Less,
ginta millibus ejus oc- and plundered his camp,
cisis, viginti tantum de slaying 40 000 of his
exercitu suo perdidit, men ; he lost only 20 of
& duos Centuriones. his own army, and two
Mithridates cum uxore Centurions. Mithridates
fugit, duobus comi- fled with his wife and two
tibus ; neque multo attendants, and not long
post cum in suos sævi- after, behaving cruelly to-
ret, Pharnacis filii sui wards his own relations,
seditione apud milites, being forced to die by a
ad mortem coactus, ve- mutiny of his own son
nenum hausit. Hunc Pharnaces, amongst the
finem habuit Mithrida- soldiers, he drank poison.

tes :

tes ; periit autem apud Bosporum, vir ingentis industriæ consilique. Regnavit annos sexaginta : vixit septuaginta duos : contra Romanos bellum habuit annos quadraginta.

*This end had Mithridates : he died at *Bosphorus, being a man of great activity and conduct. He reigned sixty years, lived seventytwo, and had a war with the Romans †40.*

13. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit ; ille se ei dedit, in castra Pompeii sexto decimo milliario ab Artaxata venit ; ac diadema suum, cum procubisset ad genua Pompeii, in manibus ejus collocavit : quod ei Pompeius reposuit, honorificeque eum habitum, regni tamen parte multavit, & grandi pecunia : adempta est ei Syria, Phœnice, Sophene : sex millia præterea talentorum argenti, quæ populo Romano daret, quia bellum sine causa Romanis commovisset.

13. After that Pompey made war upon Tigranes, he surrendered himself to him, and came into Pompey's camp, sixteen miles from Artaxata, and put his diadem in his hands after he had fallen at the knees of Pompey ; which Pompey returned him ; and though he treated him honorably, deprived him of a part of his kingdom, and a huge sum of money : Syria, Phœnicia and Sophene were taken from him, besides six thousand talents of silver, which he was to give the Roman people, because he had made a war upon the Romans without a cause.

14. Pompeius

* He means the Crimmerian Bosphorus betwixt the Euxine and the Palus Mæotis.

† Some make them more and some less.

14. Pompeius mox etiam Albanis bellum intulit, & eorum regem Orodem ter vicit: postremo per epistolas & munera rogatus, veniam ei ac pacem dedit. Iberiæ quoque regem Arthacem vicit acie, & in deditionem accepit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro Galatiæ regi donavit, quia socius belli Mithridatici fuerat. Attalo & Philæmeni Paphlagoniam reddidit, Aristarchum Colchis regem imposuit. Mox Ituræos & Arabes vicit: & cum venisset in Syriam, Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate donavit, eo quod regem Tigranem non recepisset. Antiochenfis obfides reddidit, aliquantum agrorum Daphnensibus dedit, quo locus ibi spatiosior fieret: delectatus

14. Pompey soon after made war upon the *Albans, and thrice defeated their King Orodes; at last being wrought upon by letters and presents, he granted him a pardon and peace. He likewise overthrew in battle Arthaces, and took him by surrender. He granted the Lesser Armenia to Deiotarus, King of Galatia, because he had been his assistant in the Mithridatic war. He restored Paphlagonia to Attalus and Philæmenes; he made Aristarchus King over the Colchians. Presently after, he conquered the †Ituræans and the Arabians; and after he was come into Syria, he presented Seleucia, a city near †Antioch, with its liberty, because it had not received King Tigranes. He restored their hostages to the Antiochians, and gave some land to the §Daphnatus

* A people betwixt the Euxine and the Caspian seas.

† A people on the north of Judæa, about mount Lebanon.

‡ The metropolis of Syria, upon the river Orontes, not far from the sea.

§ Daphne was a pleasant village near Antioch.

tatus amœnitate loci, & aquarum abundantia. Inde ad Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam caput gentis tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis, cæteris in fidem acceptis. His gestis, in Asiam se recepit, & finem antiquissimo bello dedit.

nenfians, that the grove there might be made more spacious, being mightily taken with the pleasantness of the place, and the plenty of water. Going from thence to Judea, he took Jerusalem, the metropolis of the nation, in three months; killing 12 thousand of the Jews, the rest being admitted to quarter. After he had done these things, he withdrew himself into Asia, and put an end to this long war.

15. Marco Tullio Cicerone, Caio Antonio Consulibus, anno ab urbe condita dclxxxix. Lucius Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit, cum quibusdam claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est: focii ejus deprehensi, in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio altero Consule Catilina ipse

15. When Marcus Tullius Cicero and C. Antonius were Consuls, in the year from the building of the city 689, Lucius Sergius Catilina, a man of a very noble extraction, but a very perverse disposition, conspired with some famous indeed, but daring men, to destroy his country. He was forced from the city by Cicero: his accomplices being seized were strangled in prison. Catiline himself was defeated

in prælio victus est, & interfectus.

in battle, and slain by the other Consul Antonius.

16. Sexcentesimo nonagesimo anno ab urbe condita, D. Junio Silano, & L. Muræna Consulibus, Metellus de Creta triumphavit: Pompeius de bello Piratico & Mithridatico. Nulla unquam triumphi pompa simili fuit; ducti sunt ante ejus currum filius Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, Aristobulus rex Judæorum: prælata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum pondus. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

16. In the 690th year from the building of the city, D. Junius Silanus and L. Muræna being Consuls, Metellus triumphed over Crete; Pompey, upon account of the Piratick and Mithridatick war. No pomp of a triumph was ever like it. The son of Mithridates, the son of Tigranes, and Aristobulus King of the Jews, were led before his chariot; a vast deal of money, and an infinite weight of gold and silver was carried before him. At this time there was no great war throughout the whole world.

17. Anno urbis conditæ dccciii. Caius Julius Cæsar, qui postea imperavit, cum L. Bibulo Consul est factus; decreta ei Gallia, & Illyricum cum legionibus decem. Is primo vicit Helvetios, qui nunc Sequanī appel-

17. In the year from the building of the city 693, Caius Julius Cæsar, who afterwards was Emperor, was made Consul with L. Bibulus, Gaul was voted him, and Illyricum with ten legions. He first conquered the * Helvetii, who are now called Se-

* The inhabitants of the country now called Swisserland.

lantur ; deinde vicen-
do per bella gravissima,
usque ad oceanum Bri-
tannicum processit.
Domuit autem annis
fere ix. omnem Galli-
am, quæ inter Alpes,
flumen Rhodanum,
Rhenum & Oceanum
est, & circuitu patet ad
bis tricies centena mil-
lia passuum. Britan-
nis mox bellum intul-
lit, quibus ante eum
ne nomen quidem Ro-
manorum cognitum e-
rat ; & eos quoque
victos, obsidibus accep-
tis, stipendiarios fecit.
Galliæ autem tributi
nomine annum impe-
ravit sestertium quad-
ringenties : German-
osq; trans Rhenum ag-
gressus, immaniissimi
præliis vicit. Inter tot
successus ter male pug-
navit :

*quani : after that he ad-
vanced as far as the Brit-
ish ocean, by conquering in
very dangerous wars. He
conquered in about nine
years, all Gaul, which is
between the Alps, the riv-
er Rhone, the Rhine, and
the ocean, and is extended
incircuit 3200 miles. Af-
ter he made war upon the
Britons, to whom before
him not so much as the
Romans was known, and
made them after he had
conquered them, tributary,
taking hostages of them.
He raised upon Gaul, by
way of tribute, yearly * 400
times, a hundred thousand
sestercies ; and attacking
the Germans beyond the
Rhine, † conquered them in
prodigious battles. A-
mongst so many successes,
he fought three times un-
fortunately ; once in per-
navit :*

* See my notes upon the life of Atticus by Nepos.

† This is false, as is plain from Cæsar's own commentaries. He did not so much as strike a stroke, though he passed the Rhine twice. Madam Dacier quotes Suetonius, to confirm what our author says here ; but she should have quoted Cæsar rather, to have consulted them both. It is a little strange, that such an author as Suetonius should write the Life of Cæsar without perusing his commentaries for it, which it is plain he did not any more than Eutropius.

navit : apud Arvernos *son among the Arverni,*
 semel præsens, & ab- *and twice, when absent,*
 sens in Germania bis : *in Germany ; for his two*
 nam legati ejus duo, *lieutenants, Titurius and*
 Titurius & Auruncu- *Aurunculeius were taken*
 leius, per insidias cæsi *off by an ambuscade.*
 sunt.

18. Circa eadem
 tempora, anno urbis
 conditæ DCXCVII. Mar-
 cus Licinius Crassus,
 collega Cnæi Pompeii
 Magni in Consulatu
 secundo, contra Par-
 thos missus est : & cum
 circa Carras contra o-
 mina & auspicia di-
 micasset, a Surena Oro-
 dis regis duce victus,
 ad postremum inter-
 fectus est, cum filio
 clarissimo & præstan-
 tissimo juvene. Reli-
 quæ exercitus per C.
 Cassium Quæstorem
 servatæ sunt, qui sin-
 gulari animo perditas
 res tanta virtute resti-
 tuit, ut Persas, rediens
 trans Euphratem, cre-
 bris præliis vinceret.

19. Hinc jam bel-
 lum civile successit, ex-

18. About the same
 time, in the year from
 the city's being built 697,
 Marcus Licinius Crassus,
 the colleague of Cnæus
 Pompey the Great in his
 second Consulate, was sent
 against the Parthians ;
 and fighting them about
 Carræ, contrary to the o-
 mens and auspices, he was
 defeated by Surena, a
 general of King Orodes,
 and at last slain, with his
 son, a most famous and
 extraordinary young man.
 The remains of the army
 were saved by C. Cassius
 the Quæstor, who with
 singular resolution restor-
 ed the ruinous affairs of
 the Romans with so much
 conduct, that returning
 beyond Euphrates, he o-
 verthrew the Persians in
 several battles.

19. Upon this the civil
 war followed, an execra-
 ecrandum

ecrandum & lacrymabile ; quo, præter calamitates quæ præliis acciderunt, etiam Romani hominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim, rediens a Gallia victor, cœpit deposcere alterum Consulaturn ; atque, cum sine dubietate aliqua deferretur, contradictum est a Marcello Consule, a Bibulo, a Pompeio, a Catone ; iussusque dimissis exercitibus ad urbem redire : propter quam injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, adversum patriam cum exercitu venit. Consules cum Pompeio, Senatusque omnis, atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, & in Græciam transivit ; apud Epirum, Macedoniam, Achaïam, Pompeio duce, contra Cæsarem bellum paravit.

20. Cæsar, vacuum urbem ingressus Dicta-

*ble and lamentable war ; in which, besides the havoc that happened in the several battles, *the fortune of the Roman name too was changed. For Cæsar returning victorious from Gaul, begun to demand another Consulship ; and as it was given him without any scruple, opposition was made to the matter by Marcellus the Consul, by Bibulus, by Pompey and by Cato ; and he ordered to disband his armies and return to town ; for which injury he came from Arminium, where he had some soldiers drawn together, with a body of troops against his country. The Consuls, with Pompey and all the Senate, and the whole nobility, fled out of the city Rome, and went over into Greece ; and in Epirus, Macedonia and Achaia, under Pompey their general, levied war against Cæsar.*

20. Cæsar entering the torem

* Our author means the form of government was changed from that of a popular state, to an absolute monarchy.

torem se fecit, inde Hispanias petiit. Ibi Pompeii exercitus validissimos & fortissimos, cum tribus ducibus, L. Afranio, M. Petreio, M. Varrone, superavit. Inde reversus, in Græciam transiit; adversum Pompeium dimicavit, primo prælio victus est, & fugatus: evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompeius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec Pompeium scire vincere, & illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessalia apud Palæopharsalum productis utrinque ingentibus copiis dimicaverunt. Pompeii acies habuit xl. millia pedum, equitum in finis.

city now *empty*,* made himself Dictator, and after that went for Spain. There he reduced very powerful and very strong armies of Pompey's, with the three commanders L. Afranius, M. Petreius and M. Varro. Returning from thence, he went over into Greece, fought against Pompey, but was defeated in the first battle, and forced to fly; yet he got off because night coming on, Pompey would not pursue him; and Cæsar said that Pompey neither knew how to conquer, and that he could only have been conquered that day. After that they fought at Palæopharsalus in Thessaly† with great armies drawn out on both sides. Pompey's army had 40,000 foot,

tro

* Cæsar was not Dictator till after his return from Spain, and continued in that office but 11 days, and was then made Consul. Madam Dacier says Eutropius is mistaken in saying Cæsar made himself Dictator; it was the Senate made him so; as if those few of the Senators that staid at Rome, could, with any propriety be called the Senate; it was at best but the ramp of the Senate; the whole body almost was with Pompey.

† Our author is a little overseen in magnifying the armies so much; Cæsar's was smaller than even he makes it, not exceeding 22,000 men.

tro cornu vii. millia, in dextro d. præterea totius Orientis auxilia; totamque nobilitatem, innumeros Senatores, Prætorios, Consulares, & qui magnorum jam populorum victores fuissent. Cæsar in acie sua habuit peditum non integra xxx. millia equites mille.

21. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiæ in unum neque majores, neque melioribus ducibus convenerant, totum terrarum orbem facile subacturæ, si contra Barbaros ducerentur: pugnatum tamen est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompeius, & castra ejus direpta sunt: ipse fugatus, Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a Senatu datus fuerat propter juvenilem ejus ætatem, acciperet auxilia: qui fortunam magis quam amicitiam sequutus, occidit Pompeium, caput ejus & annulum Cæsari misit, quo conspectu,

and in the left wing 7000 horse, in the right 500, besides the auxiliaries of all the East; and all the nobility, many Senators, Prætorian and Consular gentlemen; and who had been already the conquerors of great nations. Cæsar had in his army not quite 30,000 foot, and a thousand horse.

21. Never as yet had greater Roman armies met together, nor under better commanders, that would easily have subdued the whole world, if they had been led against the Barbarians: they fought with great eagerness; and Pompey at last was conquered, and his camp plundered: he being forced to fly, went for Alexandria, to get assistance from the King of Egypt, to whom he had been assigned as a tutor by the Senate, by reason of his youthful age; who regarding fortune more than friendship, slew Pompey, and sent his head and ring to Cæsar; at the sight of which, Cæsar is

Cæsar

Cæsar etiam lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, & generi quondam sui.

22. Mox Cæsar Alexandria venit, ipsi quoque Ptolemæus parare voluit insidias ; qua causa regi bellum illatum est : victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aurea. Cæsar Alexandria potitus, regnum Cleopatæ dedit, Ptolemæi sorori, cum qua consuetudinem stupri habuerat. Rediens inde Cæsar, Pharnacem Mithridatis Magni filium, qui Pompeio in auxilium apud Thessaliam fuerat, rebellantum in Ponto, & multas Populi Romani provincias occupantem, vicit acie : postea ad mortem coegit.

23. Inde Romam regressus tertio se Consulē fecit cum M. Æ. milio Lepido, qui ei

said even to have shed tears, when he beheld the head of so great a man, and formerly his son-in-law.

22. Soon after, Cæsar came to Alexandria, Ptolemy resolved to lay a plot for him too ; for which cause a war was made upon the King. Being defeated in battle, he was lost in the Nile, and his body found in a golden coat of mail. Cæsar having carried Alexandria, gave the kingdom to Cleopatra, Ptolemy's sister, with whom he had had a lewd commerce. Cæsar returning from thence, defeated in battle, Pharnaces the son of Mithridates the Great, who had been to assist Pompey in Thessaly, rebelling in Pontus, and seizing upon many provinces of the Roman people : afterwards* he forced him to death.

23. After that returning to Rome, he made himself a third time Consul with Æmilius Lepidus, magister

* Others give a different account of his death.

Magister equitum Dictatori ante annum fuerat. Inde in Africam profectus est, ubi infinita nobilitas cum Juba Mauritaniae rege bellum reparaverat. Duces autem Romani erant, P. Cornelius Scipio, ex genere antiquissimo Scipionis Africani, (hic etiam socer Magni Pompeii fuerat) M. Petreius, Q. Varrus, M. Porcius Cato, L. Cornelius Faustus, Syllæ Dictatoris filius. Contra hos commisso prælio, post multas dimicationes victor fuit. Cato, Scipio, Petreius, Juba, ipsi se occiderunt: Faustus Pompeii gener a Cæsare interfectus est.

24. Post annum Cæsar Romam regressus, quartum se Consulem fecit; & statim ad Hispanias est profectus, ubi Pompeii filii, Cnæus & Sextus, ingens bellum reparaverant. Multa prælia fuerunt: ultimum prælium a-

M

who had been master of the horse to him a year before, when Dictator. After that he went into Africa, where an infinite number of the nobility, with Juba the King of Mauritania, had renewed the war. The Roman generals were P. Cornelius Scipio, of the most ancient family of Scipio Africanus, (he too had been father-in-law of Pompey the Great) M. Petreius, Q. Varrus, M. Porcius Cato, L. Cornelius Faustus, son of Sylla the Dictator. In a battle fought against them, after many skirmishes, he was conqueror. Cato, Scipio, Petreius and Juba slew themselves: Faustus, the son-in-law of Pompey, was slain by Cæsar.

24. Cæsar returning a year after to Rome, made himself Consul a fourth time; and immediately went to Spain, where Pompey's sons, Cnæus and Sextus, had again raised a formidable war. There were many battles fought. The last battle was at the

pud

pud Mundam civitatem, in quo adeo Cæsar pene victus est, ut fugientibus suis, se voluerit occidere; ne post tantam rei militaris gloriam, in potestatem adolescentium, natus annos sex & quinquaginta, veniret. Denique repara- tis suis, vicit, & Pompeii filius major occisus est, minor fugit.

25. Inde Cæsar, bellis civilibus toto orbe compositis, Romam rediit: agere insolentius cœpit, & contra consuetudinem Romanæ libertatis. Cum ergo & honores ex sua voluntate præstaret, qui a populo antea deferbantur, nec Senatui ad se venienti assurgeret, aliaque regia ac pæne tyrannica faceret, conjuratum est in eum a lx. vel amplius Senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, eo genere Bruti qui pri-

city Munda, in which Cæsar was so near conquered, that his men giving ground he was minded to kill himself, lest, after so great glory got in war, he should come into the hands of these young men, when now 56 years old. Finally, rallying his men, he got the day, and Pompey's elder son was slain; the younger got off.

25. After that Cæsar having now made an end of the civil wars all the world over, returned to Rome, and begun to carry himself very insolently, and contrary to the custom of the Roman liberty. Wherefore, since he now disposed of all offices according to his own pleasure, which were given before by the people, and would not rise up to the Senate, when coming to him, and did other things like a King, and almost like a tyrant, a conspiracy was formed against him, by 60 or more Senators and Roman knights. The chief among
mus

mus Romæ Consul est *the conspirators were the*
factus, & reges expul- *two Brutus's of the fami-*
rat: C. Cassius & Ser- *ly of Brutus, who was first*
vilius Casca. Ergo *made Consul of Rome, and*
Cæsar, cum Senatus *had expelled the royal*
die quadam inter cæ- *family; C. Cassius and*
teros venisset ad curi- *Servilius Casca. Where-*
am, tribus & viginti *fore Cæsar coming among*
vulneribus confossus *the rest to the Senate house*
est. *on a certain day of the*
*Senate's meeting, *was*
stabbed with three and
twenty wounds.

EUTROPII

* Thus fell the mighty Cæsar, who for great parts and abilities, and in short, for all the qualifications of a hero but that of honesty, was, perhaps, at least equal to any amongst the sons of men. That bane of great and elevated minds, ambition, was his darling vice, in which all his other, both good and ill, qualities centered, and which at last ended in his own ruin, with the downfall of the liberty and glory of Rome; for the figure the Romans made after this unhappy revolution was but the shadow of their former grandeur. He highly deserved, no doubt, the fate he met with, and to have died by the hands of the common executioner, rather than those of gentlemen, the crime he was guilty of, being, perhaps, the greatest human nature is capable of. But there was no other way to come at a man guarded by a power for which the whole world besides was not a match; and therefore they thought they might proceed against him in the way they did. The learned Dean Prideaux has discovered Cæsar to be a Prince, and so he was just in the same sense that Oliver Cromwell was a King. They were, indeed, a sort of Princes, but unhappily for the memory of them both, of their own making only. Such men may fancy themselves to be, and others may call them Princes; but their right name is villains, to be ranked with pirates, robbers and murderers, for to that class of men they belong, and deserve no better treatment; unless success can be supposed to sanctify villainy. However, the Dean very fairly owns he justly had, for the reward of his malice and ambition, the destruction by which he fell, and further says, that he was a terrible scourge in the hand of God, for the punishment of the wickedness of that age, and that he ought to be reputed the greatest pest and plague that mankind had then therein.



EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER VII.

ANNO urbis dcc. fere ac nono, interfecto Cæsare, bella civilia reparata sunt, percussoribus enim Cæsaris Senatus favebat: Antonius Consul, partium Cæsaris, civili bello opprimere eos conabatur. Ergo turbata Republica, multa Antonius scelera committens, a Senatu hostis judicatus est: missi ad eum. persequendum duo Consules Pensa & Hirtius, & Octavianus, adolescens annos xviii.

AFTER Cæsar was slain in the year of the city 709, the civil wars were renewed; for the Senate favored the assassins of Cæsar: the Consul Antony, one of Cæsar's party, endeavored to crush them by a civil war. Wherefore the Republic being all in confusion, Antony committing many villainies, was declared an enemy by the Senate; the two Consuls Pensa and Hirtius, and Octavianus, a young man 18 years old, *Cæsar's nephew, whom

BRITUS,

* He was the grandson of Cæsar's sister.

natus, Cæsaris nepos, quem ille testamento hæredem reliquerat, & nomen suum ferre iusserat : hic est qui postea Augustus est dictus, & rerum potitus. Quare profecti contra Antonium tres duces vicerunt eum. Evenit tamen ut victores Consules ambo morerentur : quare tres exercitus uni Cæsari paruerunt.

2. Fugatus Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari magister equitum fuerat, & tum copias militum grandes habebat, a quo susceptus est. Mox Lepido operam dante, Cæsar cum Antonio pacem fecit : & quasi vindicaturus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus est ; extorsitque ut sibi xx. anno

*he had left his heir in his will, and had ordered to bear his name, were sent to fall upon him. This is he who was afterwards called Augustus, and enjoyed the supreme power. Wherefore these three generals marching against Antony, defeated him. It happened, notwithstanding that the two victorious * Consuls lost their lines. Wherefore the three armies were now subject to Cæsar only.*

2. *Antony being routed, and losing his army, fled to Lepidus, who had been master of the horse to Cæsar, and then had a considerable army of soldiers, by whom he was received. By and by Lepidus giving his assistance for it, Cæsar made a peace with Antony, and as designing to revenge the death of his father, by whom he had been adopted by will, he marched to Rome with his army : and procured by main force that the Consulatus*

§ 2

Consulatus

* And it was suspected they were taken off by the villainy of Octavianus, that he might remain sole possessor and master of the whole army.

Consulatus daretur. *given him in the twentieth*
Senatum proscripsit *year. With Antony and*
cum Antonio & Lepi- *Lepidus he proscribed the*
do, & rempublicam ar- *Senate, and begun now to*
mis tenere cœpit : per *seize the government by*
hos etiam Cicero ora- *force of arms. By these*
tor occisus est, multi- *too the orator* Cicero was*
que alii nobiles. *slain, and many other no-*
blemen.

3. Interea Brutus & Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingens bellum moverunt : erant enim per Macedoniam & Orientum multi exercitus quos occupaverunt. Profecti igitur contra eos Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, & M. Antonius, (remanerat enim ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus) apud Philippos Macedoniae urbem, contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius & Cæsar : periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius ; secundo, Brutus & infinita nobilitas, quæ cum illis bellum gesserat :

3. In the mean time Brutus and Cassius, the killers of Cæsar, raised a great war ; for there were several armies in Macedonia, and the East, which they seized. Wherefore Cæsar Octavianus † Augustus, and M. Antony marching against them, (for Lepidus staid behind to defend Italy) fought them at Philippi, a city of Macedonia. In the first battle Antony and Cæsar were worsted : yet Cassius, the head of the nobility, fell ; in the second Brutus, and an infinite number of the nobility, which had carried on the war with them ; and the

* For which the lives of the three butchers, if they had 300 a-piece, could not have made a sufficient atonement.

† Our author is a little too much in haste ; he had not the title of Augustus till many years after this.

rat : ac sic inter eos divisa est respublica, ut Augustus Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam teneret ; Antonius Asiam, Pontum, Orientem. Sed intra Italiam L. Antonius Consul bellum civile commovit, frater ejus qui cum Cæsare contra Brutum & Cassium dimicaverat : is apud Perusiam Tusciæ civitatem victus & captus est, neque occisus.

4. Interim a Sexto Pompeio, Cnæi Pompeii Magni filio, ingens bellum in Sicilia commotum est, his qui superfueraut ex partibus Bruti Cassique ad eum confluentibus. Bellatum per Cæsarem Augustum Octavianum, & M. Antonium, adversus Sextum Pompeium : pax postremo convenit.

5. Eo tempore M. Agrippa in Aquitania rem prospere gessit, & L. Ventidius Bassus irrumpentes in Syriam Persas tribus præliis vi-

empire was so divided amongst them, that Augustus should have Spain, Gaul and Italy ; Antony, Asia, Pontus and the East. But in Italy, L. Antony the Consul raised a civil war, the brother of him, who with Cæsar had fought against Brutus and Cassius, he was defeated and taken at Perugia, a city of Tuscany, but not slain.

4. *In the mean time a great war was raised in Sicily by Sextus Pompeius, son of Cnæus Pompey the Great ; those that were left of the party of Brutus and Cassius flocking in to him. The war was managed by Cæsar Augustus Octavianus, and M. Antony, against Sextus Pompey. At last a peace was agreed upon.*

5. *At that time M. Agrippa managed matters successfully in Aquitain : and L. Ventidius Bassus defeated in three battles the Persians breaking in.*

cit. Pacorum regis *to Syria, and slew Paco-*
 Orodis filium interfe- *rus, the son of Orodes*
 cit, eo ipso die quo o- *their King, upon the very*
 lim Orodes Persarum *day on which formerly O-*
 rex, per ducem Sure- *rodes, King of the Per-*
 nam, Crassum occide- *sians had slain Crassus, by*
 rat. Hic primus de *his general Surena. He*
 Parthis justissimum tri- *was the first who had,*
 umphum Romæ egit. *and very reasonably, a*
triumph at Rome over the
Parthians.

6. Interim Pompeius
 pacem rupit : & nava-
 li prælio victus, fugi-
 ens ad Asiam, inter-
 fectus est. Antonius,
 qui Asiam & Orien-
 tem tenebat, repudiata
 sorore Cæsaris Augusti
 Octaviani, Cleopatram
 reginam Ægypti duxit
 uxorem. Contra Per-
 sas ipse etiam pugna-
 vit : primis eos præ-
 liis vicit ; regrediens
 tamen fame & pestilen-
 tia laboravit : & cum
 instarent Persæ fugien-
 ti, ipse pro victo recel-
 sit.

7. Hic quoque ingens
 bellum civile commovit
 cogente uxore Cleopa-
 tra regina Ægypti ;

6. *In the mean time*
Pompey broke the peace,
and being defeated in a
fight at sea, and flying to
Asia, he was there slain.
Antony, who held Asia
and the East, divorcing
the sister of Cæsar Augus-
tus Octavianus, married
Cleopatra, the Queen of
Egypt. He likewise
fought against the Per-
sians, and defeated them
in the first battles. Yet in
his return he was distress-
ed by famine and pesti-
lence ; and as the Persians
pursued him closely in his
flight, he went off for van-
quished.

7. *He likewise raised a*
great civil war ; his wife
Cleopatra, the Queen of
Egypt, putting him upon
du

dum cupiditate muliebri optat etiam in urbe regnare. Victus est ab Augusto, navali pugna clara & illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est: ex qua fugit in Ægyptum, & desperatis rebus, cum omnes ad Augustum transfret, ipse se interemit. Cleopatra sibi aspidem admisit, & veneno ejus extincta est. Ægyptus per Octavianum Augustum Imperio Romano adjecta est: præpositusque ejus factus est Cnæus Cornelius Gallus; hunc primum Ægyptus Romanum judicem habuit.

8. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octavianus Augustus Romam rediit xii. anno postquam Consul fuerat. Ex eo rempublicam per xlv. annos solus obtinuit, ante enim, xii. annis cum Anto-

it; whilst, out of a womanish desire, she affects to reign in the city Rome. *He was conquered by Augustus, in a famous and illustrious seafight, at Actium, which place is in Epiro; from which he fled into Egypt, and despairing of his condition, since all now went over to Augustus, he slew himself. Cleopatra applied to herself an asp, and with the poison thereof was killed. Egypt was added to the Roman empire by Octavianus Augustus, and Cnæus Cornelius Gallus was made the governor thereof. This was the first Roman governor Egypt had.

8. Thus the wars being ended throughout the whole world, Octavianus Augustus returned to Rome, in the 12th year after he had been made Consul. After that he held the government alone for 44 years; for he had held

nio

* This was in the 32d year of Rome.

nio & Lepido tenuerant. Ita ab initio principatus ejus usque ad finem lvi. anni fuerunt. Obiit autem lxxxvi. anno, morte communi in oppido Campaniæ Atella. Romæ in Campo Martio sepelitur; vir qui non immerito ex maxima parte Deo similis est putatus; neque enim facile ullus eo aut in bellis felicior fuit, aut in pace moderatior. Xliv. annis, quibus solus gessit imperium, civilissime vixit: in cunctos liberalissimus, in amicos fidissimus: quos tantis evexit honoribus, ut pene æquaret fastigio suo.

*it before twelve years with Antony and *Lepidus. Thus from the beginning of his government to the end of it were 56 years. He died in his† 86th year a natural death, in Atella, a town in Campania. He lies buried in the Campus Martius at Rome; a man who not without reason was thought in a great measure like a ‡God; for hardly was there any man more successful in his wars, or more moderate in peace. He lived with great moderation, the 40 years in which he held the empire alone; very liberal to all, and very faithful to his friends, whom he raised to so great honors, that he almost equalled them to his own height of dignity..*

9. Nállo.

* Lepidus had been laid aside long before the battle of Actium.

† It should be the 76th.

‡ He was more like a devil than aught else in the proscription, according to the account Suetonius gives of him. However he lived to repent of that, and so much mended his manners, that he wanted nothing but a right to the power he possessed, to give him a title to the character of a fine prince.

9. Nullo tempore ante res Romana magnis floruit; nam exceptis civilibus bellis, in quibus invictus fuit, Romano adjecit imperio Ægyptum, Cantabriam, Dalmatiam sæpe ante victam, sed penitus tunc subactam; Pannoniam, Aquitaniam, Illyricum, Rhætiam, Vindelicos & Salassos in Alpibus, omnes Ponti maritimas civitates: in his nobilissimas, Bosporum & Panticapæon. Vicit autem præliis Dacos, Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit; ipse quoque trans Albim fluvium submovit, qui in Barbarico longe ultra Rhenum est; hoc tamen bellum per Drusum privignum suum

9. *The Roman state flourished at no time before him more; for besides the civil wars, in which he was invincible, he added to the Roman empire Egypt, Cantabria, Dalmatia, which had been often conquered before, but then was thoroughly subdued; Pannonia, Aquitaine, Illyricum, Rhætia, the Vindelici and Salassi in the Alps, all the maritime cities of Pontus: among those the most famous ones of †Bosporus and Panticapæon. He overthrew too in several battles, the Dacians, and cut off huge armies of the Germans, and drove them too beyond the river Elb, which is in the Barbarian's country, a great way beyond the Rhine; yet he managed this war by his ‡ administration;

* The only proper trial of that would have been to have had another Annibal in the bowels of Italy, with 100,000 men at his heels. It is no hard matter, I think, to guess what would then have become of Cæsar and his slaves, for the Romans were now no better.

† Cities of the Tauric Chersonese, nigh the Cimmerian Bosporus.

‡ Drusus and Tiberius were sons of his wife Livia by a former husband.

adminiſtravit ; ſicut per privignum Tiberium alterum Pannonicum, quo bello ccc. milia captivorum ex Germania tranſtulit, & ſuper ripam Rheni in Gallia collocavit. Armeniam a Parthis recepit: obſides, quod nulli antea Perſæ ei dederunt: reddiderunt etiam ſigna Romana, quæ Craſſo viſto ademerant.

10. Scythæ & Indi, quibus antea Romanorum nomen incognitum fuerat, munera & legatos ad eum miſerunt. Galatia quoq; ſub hoc provincia facta eſt, cum antea regnum fuiſſet; primuſque eam M. Lollius pro Prætorè adminiſtravit. Tanto autem amore etiam apud Barbaros fuit, ut reges Populi Romani amici, in honorem ejus condiderunt civitates, quas Cæſareas nominarent: ſicut in Mau-

ſtephon Drufus, as the other in Pannonia by his other ſtepſon Tiberius, in which war he removed 300,000 priſoners out of Germany, and ſettled them upon the bank of the Rhine in Gaul. He recovered Armenia from the Parthians, the Perſians gave him hoſtages, which they had never done to any before; they likewiſe returned the Roman ſtandards which they had taken from Craſſus, when he was conquered.

10. *The Scythians and Indians, to whom the name of the Romans had been unknown before, ſent preſents and ambaffadors to him. Galatia too under him was made a province, whereas it had been a kingdom before: and firſt of all M. Lollius governed it in quality of Proprætor. He was in ſo much reſpect among the Barbarians, that Kings, allies of the Roman people, built cities in honor of him, which they called Cæſareas; as in Mauritania*

ritania a rege Juba, & in Palæstina, quæ nunc est urbs clarissima. Multi autem reges ex regnis suis venerunt, & habitu Romano, togati scilicet, ad vehiculum vel equum ipsius currebant. Moriens

Divus appellatus est. Rempublicam beatissimam Tiberio successori reliquit, qui privignus ejus, mox gener, postremo adoptione filius fuerat.

11. Tiberius ingenti fœcordia imperium gessit, gravi crudelitate, scelestâ avaritia, turpi libidine : nam nusquam ipse pugnavit ; bella per legatos suos gessit ; quosdam reges ad se per blanditias evocatos nunquam remisit, in quibus Archelaum

tania, by King Juba, and in Palestine, which is now a very famous city. And many Kings came from their kingdoms, and in the Roman habit, that is, dressed in the Toga, ran by his chariot or his horse's side. At his death he was called a God.* He left the empire in a very happy state to his successor Tiberius, who had been his stepson, and presently his son-in-law, finally his son by adoption.

11. Tiberius governed the empire with great laziness, grievous cruelty, wicked avarice and shameful lust ; for he fought nowhere himself, but managed his wars by his lieutenants ; some Kings invited to him by fair words, he never sent back again, amongst which was Arche-

N

Cappadocem

* This tulsome and abominable compliment had been before paid to the memory of Julius Cæsar ; and let us see what folly and madness human nature is capable of when left to itself. I cannot forbear, upon this occasion, taking notice of a pleasant answer made by Agesilaus, King of Sparta, to the Thasians, who for considerable services he had done them, deputed some gentlemen to him with a tender of the temple and divine honors they had decreed for him. Upon which he asked them if they could make Gods in their country. The deputies answering yes, he desired them to make themselves so in the first place, and then he should believe they might do as much for him.

† He married his daughter Julia, a notorious strumpet.

Cappadocem, cujus etiam regnum in provinciæ formam redegit, & maximam civitatem appellari suo nomine jussit; quæ nunc Cæsarea dicitur, cum Mazaca antea vocaretur. Hic tertio & vigesimo imperii anno ætatis lxxxiii. ingenti omnium gaudio mortuus est in Campania.

12. Successit ei Caius Cæsar, cognomento Caligula, Drusi privigni Augusti, & ipsius Tiberii nepos: scelestissimus, ac funestissimus, & qui etiam Tiberii dedecora purgaverit. Bellum contra Germanos suscepit: & ingressus Sueviam, nihil strenue fecit. Stupra fororibus intulit, ex una etiam natam filiam cognovit. Cum adversum cunctos ingenti avaritia, libidine, crudelitate fœviret, interfectus in palatio est,

*laus the Cappadocian, whose kingdom likewise he reduced into the form of a province, and ordered the greatest city thereof to be called by his own name, which is even now called Cæsaria, whereas it was called Mazaca before. He died to the great joy of all people in Campania, in the 23d year of his reign, and *83d of his age.*

12. Caius Cæsar, by surname Caligula, † the grandson of Drusus, the stepson of Augustus, and grandnephew of Tiberius himself, succeeded him; a most wicked and most pernicious Prince, and who did by his greater abominations, quite obliterate the scandalous crimes of Tiberius. He undertook a war against the Germans, and entering Suevia, performed nothing brave. He committed incest with his sisters, and owned a daughter born of one of them. Whilst he was exercising his fury up-
anno

* He should have said 78.

† Here must be something wanting, as Madam Dacier justly takes notice, or the word *Nepos* used in a double sense, for a grandson and grandnephew.

anno ætatis sue xxxix.
imperii iii. mense x. di-
eque viii.

*on all sorts of people,
with huge avarice, lust and
cruelty, he was slain in the
palace, in the *39th year
of his age, and in the 3d
year, 10th month, and 8th
day of his reign.*

13. Post hunc Clau-
dius fuit patruus Caligulæ, Drusi, qui apud Moguntiacum monumentum habet filius: cujus & Caligula nepos erat. Hic medie imperavit, multa gerens tranquille atque moderate, quædam crudeliter atque insulse. Britannia intulit bellum, quam nullus Romanorum post Julium Cæsarem attigerat: eaque devicta per Cnæum Sentium & Aulum Plautium, illustres & nobiles viros, triumphum celebrem egit. Quasdam insulas etiam ultra Britanniam in oceano positas, Romano imperio addidit; quæ appellantur Or-

13. After him was Claudius, uncle to Caligula, the son of that Drusus who has a monument at Moguntiacum, whose grandson too Caligula was. He reigned indifferently, †doing many things mildly and moderately, but some things cruelly and foolishly. He made war upon Britain, which no one of the Romans after Julius Cæsar, had meddled with; and conquering it by Cnæus Sentius and Aulus Plautius, illustrious and noble gentlemen, he had a famous triumph. He added likewise some islands lying in the ocean beyond Britain to the Roman empire, which are called Orcades; and gave the name of Britannicus to his son. He was
cades:

* It should be the 29th, as appears from Suetonius.

† He properly did nothing himself, honest man, being led by the nose entirely by his wives and freed men.

comes : filioque suo Britannici nomen imposuit. Tam civilis autem circa quosdam amicos exstitit, ut etiam Plautium nobilem virum, qui in expeditione Britannica multa ac egregia fecerat, triumphantem ipse prosequeretur, & conscendenti capitulum lævus incederet. Is vixit annos lxxiv. imperavit xiv. post mortem consecratus est, Divusque appellatus.

14. Successit huic Nero, Caligulae avunculo suo simillimus : qui imperium Romanum & deformavit & diminuit : inusitatae luxuriæ sumptuumque, ut qui exemplo Caii Caligulae, calidis & frigidis se lavaret unguentis, retibus aureis piscaretur, quæ blatteis funibus extraheret. Infinitam par-

*so very condescending too to some of his friends, that he himself attended upon Plautius, a nobleman, who had performed many and excellent things in the British expedition, in his triumph, and walked upon his left hand, as he mounted the capitol. He lived 64 years, and reigned 14, *was consecrated after his death, and called a God.*

14. Nero succeeded him, very like his uncle Caligula, who both dishonored and lessened the Roman empire ; a man of unusual luxury and expense, as who, according to the example of Caius Caligula, bathed himself in hot and cold oils, fished with golden nets, which he drew with cords of scarlet silk. He killed a vast number of the Senate,† was an enemy
tem

* Which consecration or canonizations was very comically turned into ridicule by Seneca the philosopher.

† This was always the case in the reign of wicked Emperors. Men eminent for virtue and great abilities were seldom suffered to die in peace under them ; of which we have many tragical in-

tem Senatus interficit, bonis omnibus hostis fuit ; ad postremum se tanto dedecore prostituit, ut saltaret & cantaret in scena citharædico habitu & tragico : parricidia multa commisit, fratre, uxore, matre interfecit : urbem Romam incendit, ut spectaculi ejus imaginem cerneret, quasi olim Troja capta arferat. In re militari nihil omnino ausus, Britanniam pene amisit. Nam duo sub hoc nobilissima oppida capta illic atque everfa sunt ; Armeniam Parthi sustulerunt, legionesque Romanas sub jugum miserunt. Duæ tamen provinciæ sub eo factæ sunt ; Pontus Polemoniacus, concedente rege Polemone ; & Alpes, Cottio rege defuncto.

15. Propter hoc Ro-

2

to all good men, and at last debased himself with so much scandal, that he danced and sung upon the stage in the habit of a harper and a tragedian : he committed many parricides, putting to death his brother, wife and mother : he fired the city Rome, *that he might see a resemblance of that sight, when Troy of old was taken and burnt. He attempted nothing in the military way, and well nigh lost Britain : for under him two very famous towns were then taken and destroyed. The Parthians took Armenia from him, and put the Roman legions under the yoke. Yet two provinces were made under him, Pontus Polemoniacus, King Polemon yielding it up ; and the Alps, Cottius, the King thereof, dying.

15. Being odious to the city of Rome upon this

manæ

stances in Tacitus, an author that ought to be read over and over by the admirers of absolute monarchy.

* What our author intended to say here seems not difficult to guess, though the words, it is visible, have no sense in them ; which I wonder Madam Dacier has passed over unobserved.

manæ urbi execrabilis, ab omnibus simul desertus, & a Senatu hostis judicatus, quum quæreretur ad pœnam (quæ pœna erat talis, ut nudus per publicum ductus, furca capiti ejus inserta, virgis usque ad mortem caderetur, atque ita præcipitaretur, de saxo) e palatio fugit, & in suburbano se liberti sui, quod est inter Salariam & Numentanam viam ad quartum urbis miliarium, interfecit. Is ædificavit Romæ thermas, quæ ante Neronianæ dictæ, nunc Alexandriæ appellantur. Obiit trigesimo & altero ætatis anno, imperii xiv. atque in eo omnis familia Augusti consumpta est.

16. Huic Sergius Galba successit, antiquissimæ nobilitatis Senator, cum lxxiii. annum ageret ætatis,

account, at the same time forsaken by all men, and declared an enemy by the Senate, when he was sought for to be punished, (which punishment was such, that being dragged naked through the streets, with a fork put under his head, he should be lashed with rods to death, and so thrown down the Tarpeian rock) he fled out of the palace, and killed himself in a country seat nigh the city, belonging to a freed man of his, which is betwixt the Salarian and Numentan way, at the 4th mile from the city. He built the warm baths at Rome, which before were called Nero's, but are now named the Alexandrian. He died in the 31st year of his age, the 14th of his reign; and in him the family of Augustus was extinct.

16. *Sergius Galba succeeded him, a Senator of very ancient nobility, when he was going upon the 73d year of his age, and was*
ab

* Suetonius says the 32d.

ab Hispanis & Gallis Imperatorelectus, mox ab universo exercitu libenter acceptus est. Nam privata ejus vita insignis fuerat militari- bus & civilibus rebus : sæpe Consul, sæpe Pro- consul, frequenter dux in gravissimis bellis. Hujus breve imperium fuit, & quod bona haberet exordia, nisi ad severitatem propensior videretur. Insidiis ta- men Othonis occisus est, imperii mense sep- timo, in Foro Romæ, sepultusque in hortis suis, qui sunt Aurelia via non longe ab urbe Roma.

17. Otho, occiso Galba, invasit imperi- um : materno genere nobilior quam paterno, neutro tamen obscuro :

*chosen Emperor by the Spaniards and Gauls, and presently was willingly received by the whole ar- my ; for his *private life had been remarkable for military and civil actions, he had been often †Con- sul, often Proconsul, and frequently General in the most dangerous wars. His reign was short, and which had a good begin- ning, but that he seemed too inclinable to cruelty. However, he was taken off by a plot of Otho's, in the 7th month of his reign, in the ‡Forum of Rome, and was buried in his gar- dens, which are in the Au- relian way, not far from the city Rome.*

17. Otho, after Galba was slain, seized the em- pire, more noble by the mother's side than the fa- ther's yet by neither ob- in

* That is, his life before he was Emperor. Eutropius uses the word *privata* a little singularly here ; for *privata vita* properly signifies the life of a private person, or one in no public of- fice or station.

† Twice only.

‡ There were in Eutropius's time several Forums in Rome, the most ancient of which was distinguished from the rest by the name of *Forum Romanum* or *Romæ*.

in privata vita mollis, in imperio documentum sui non potuit ostendere. Nam cum iisdem temporibus quibus Otho Galbam occiderat, etiam Vitellius factus esset a Germaniacis exercitibus Imperator, bello contra eum suscepto, cum apud Bebriacum in Italia levi prælio victus esset, ingentes tamen copias haberet, sponte semetipsum occidit, petentibus militibus, ne tam cito de belli desperaret eventum, cum tanti non esse dixisset, ut propter eum civile bellum commoveretur. Voluntaria morte obiit trigesimo & octavo ætatis anno, nonagesimo & quinto imperii die.

18. Dein Vitellius imperio potitus est, familia honorata magis quam nobili: nam pa-

*scure: he was effeminate in his private life, but in his reign could give no specimen of himself. For Vitellius being made Emperor by the German armies, at the same time when Otho slew Galba, undertaking a war against him, and being defeated in a slight battle at *Bebriacum in Italy, though he had still great forces, he voluntarily killed himself, the soldiers requesting that he would not despair so soon of the issue of the war,† saying he was not so much worth, that a civil war should be raised upon his account. He died a voluntary death, in the 38th year of his age, and the 95th day of his reign.*

18. Then Vitellius got the Empire, of an honorable, rather than a noble family: for his father, ter

* A town not very far from the Po, betwixt Cremona and Verona.

† He never said, perhaps, a truer word in his life, for he had been the companion of Nero in his debaucheries, and it is like enough, might have proved such another worthless mischievous wretch as he was.

ter ejus non admodum though not nobly descended, yet had bore three ordinary Consulships. He
clare natus, tres tamen ordinarios gesserat Consulatus. Hic cum reigned with great scandal, and was remarkable
multo dedecore imperavit, & gravi sævitia for grievous cruelty, but
notabilis, præcipue in gluvie & voracitate : especially gluttony and
quippe cum de die sæpe quarto vel quinto gormandizing ; for he is
fertur epulatus. Not said to have eaten four or
tissima certe cœna five times a day. However, a very remarkable
memoriæ mandata est, supper of his has been left
quam ei Vitellius frater upon record, which his
exhibuit : in qua brother Vitellius gave him :
super cœteros sumptus, there are said to
duo millia piscium, have been served up 2000
septem avium millia fish, and 7000 fowls. Being
apposita traduntur. Hic desirous to be like
cum Neroni similis esse Nero, and making open
vellet, atque id adeo shew of it to that degree,
præ se ferret, ut etiam that he honored * the re-
exequias Nernois, quæ lics of Nero, which had
humiliter sepultæ fuerant, been meanly buried ; he
honoraret, a Ves- was slain by Vespasian's
pasiani ducibus occisus generals, Sabinus the
est, interfecto prius brother of Vespasian the
Sabino Vespasiani Imperatoris fratre, quem
cum Capitolio incendit. He was slain, and drag-
Interfectus autem, & cum magno ged with great ignominy
dedecore

* *Exequiæ* is, in all likelihood, a mistake made by the copiers of books, for *reliquiæ*, as Tanaquil le Fevre conjectures.

dedecore tractus per urbem Romam publice, nudus, erecta coma & capite, subiecto ad mentum gladio, stercore in vultum & pectus ab omnibus obviis appetitus: postremo jugulatus, & in Tiberim dejectus, etiam communis caruit sepultura. Periit autem ætatis anno septimo & quinquagesimo, imperii mense viii. & die uno.

19. Vespasianus huic successit, factus apud Palæstinam Imperator: princeps obscure quidem natus, sed optimis comparandus, privata vita illustris; ut qui a Claudio in Germaniam, deinde in Britanniam missus, tricies & bis cum hoste conflixerit; duas validissimas gentes, xx. oppida, insulam Vectam Britanniae proximam Imperio Romano adjecerit. Romæ se in Imperio

publicly through the city Rome, naked, with his hair and head upright, with a sword put under his chin, bespattered with dung, thrown in his face and breast, by all that met him: finally he had his throat cut, and was thrown into the Tiber, and *wanted common burial. He was taken off in the 57th year of his age, in the 8th month and first day over of his reign.

19. Vespasian succeeded him, being made Emperor in Palestine; a Prince obscurely descended indeed, but to be compared to the best, illustrious in his private life; as who having been sent by Claudius into Germany, and from thence into Britain, engaged two and thirty times with the enemy, and added two very potent nations, 20 towns, and the Isle of Wight, near Britain, to the Roman Empire. He behaved himself very moderately

* Which was reckoned a terrible thing among the heathens.

† Our author has expressed himself absurdly here, as he has done in other places upon the like occasion; his design is to tell us that he reigned eight months and a day.

moderatissime gessit : *erately in his government*
 pecuniæ tamen avidior *at Rome ; yet he was too*
 fuit, ita ut eam nulli *greedy of money, but so*
 injuste auferret, quam *that he took it from no-*
 cum omni diligentia *bodys unjustly ; which though*
 provisione colligeret, *he scraped together with*
 tamen studiosissime *all diligent forecast, yet he*
 largiebatur, præcipue *bestowed it about him*
 indigentibus ; nec fa- *very liberally, especially to*
 cile ante eum cujus- *those that were in want ;*
 quam principis vel ma- *nor was the generosity of*
 jor est liberalitas com- *any Prince before him ev-*
 perta, vel justior : pla- *er found to be either*
 cidissimæ bonitatis, ut *greater, or more reasona-*
 qui majestatis quoque *ble ; a man, of the most*
 contra se reos non fa- *charming goodness, as who*
 cile puniret, ultra exi- *did not easily punish any,*
 lii pœnam. Sub hoc *though guilty of treason*
 Judæa Romano accessit *too against him, beyond the*
 Imperio, & Hierosoly- *pain of banishment. Un-*
 ma, quæ fuit urbs cla- *der him* Judea was ad-*
 rissima Palestinæ. A- *ded to the Roman Em-*
 chaiam, Lyciam, Rho- *pire ; and Jerusalem,*
 dum, Byzantium, Sa- *which was a very famous*
 mum, quæ liberæ ante *city of Palestine. He re-*
 hoc tempus fuerant, i- *duced into the form of*
 tem, Thraciam, Cilici- *provinces Achaia, Lycia,*
 am, Tracheam, Coma- *Rhodes, Byzantium, Sa-*
 genem, quæ sub regi- *mos, which had been free*
 bus amicis in provinci- *before this time ; likewise*
 arum formam redegit. *Thrace, Cilicia, Trachea,*
Comagene, which were un-
der Kings, allies of the
Romans.

20. Offensarum

* Judea had been added long before to the Roman Empire, as appears from the New Testament itself,

20. Offensarum & inimicitiarum immemor fuit, convicia a caufidicis & philofophis in fe dicta, leniter tulit; diligens tamen coercitor disciplinæ militaris. Hic cum Tito filio de Hierofolymis triumphavit. Per hæc cum Senatu & populo, postremo cunctis amabilis ac jucundus effet, profluvio ventris extinctus est in villa propria, circa Sabinos, annum ætatis agens lxxix. imperii nonum, & diem septimum: atque inter Divos relatus est. Genituram filiorum ita cognitam habuit, ut cum multæ contra eum conjurationes fierent, quas patefactas ingenti diffimulatione contempnit, in Senatu dixerit, aut filios sibi successuros, aut neminem.

20. *He was not apt to remember offences or quarrels, and took patiently the ill language uttered against him by the lawyers and philosophers; yet a diligent exactor of military discipline. He with his son Titus triumphed over Jerusalem. After he was become by these things dear and agreeable both to the Senate and people, and at last to all men; he died of a looseness, in his own country seat, in the country of the Sabines, going upon the *69th year of his age, the 9th year and 7th day of his reign, and was placed among the Gods. He had the nativity of his sons so well understood, that after many conspiracies were formed against him, which when discovered he slighted with the utmost disregard, & he said in the Senate; that either his sons would succeed him, or nobody.*

21. Huic

* He lived, as others say, 69 years, 7 months and 7 days.

† This saying of his, it is likely, was not so much grounded upon his pretended skill in astrology, as a sense he had that his prudent and moderate administration had secured to his sons an interest in the Empire above all danger from any competition.

21. Huic Titus filius successit, qui & ipse Vespasianus est dictus: vir omnium virtutum genere mirabilis: adeo ut amor & deliciae humani generis diceretur: facundissimus, bellicosissimus, moderatissimus: causas Latine egit, poemata & tragœdias Græce composuit. In oppugnatione Hierosolymorum sub patre militans, xii. propugnatores xii. sagittarum ictibus confixit. Romæ tantæ civilitatis in imperio fuit, ut nullum omnino puniret; convictos adversum sese conjurationis ita dimiserit, ut in eadem familiaritate, qua antea, haberet. Facilitatis tantæ fuit & liberalitatis, ut nulli quidquam negaret: & cum ab amicis reprehenderetur, respondit: nullum tristem debere ab Imperatore discedere. Prop-

O

21. *His son Titus succeeded him, who himself too was called Vespasian; a man admirable for *all sorts of good qualities, so that he was called the darling and delight of mankind; very eloquent, very warlike and very moderate: He pleaded causes in Latin, composed poems and tragedies in Greek. When he served under his father in the siege of Jerusalem, he killed 12 defenders of the place with the stroke of 12 arrows. He was a man of so much moderation in his government, that he punished nobody at all, and released such as were convicted of conspiring against him, so that he kept them in the same familiarity as before. He was a Prince of so much easiness and generosity, that he denied no man anything; and when he was blamed for it by his friends, he replied, that no man ought to go terea*

* I should rather choose to read in the original *omni* than *omnium*.

terea cum quadam die in cœna recordatus fuisset, nihil se illo die cuiquam præstitisse, dixit : O amici, hodie diem perdidit. Hic Romæ amphitheatrum ædificavit, & quinque millia ferarum in dedicatione ejus occidit.

22. Per hæc inusitato favore dilectus morbo periit, in ea qua pater villa, post biennium menses octo, dies xx. quam Imperator erat factus, ætatis anno altero & xl. Tantus luctus eo mortuo publicus fuit, ut omnes tanquam in propria doluerint orbitate. Senatus obitu ipsius circa vesperam nuntiato, nocte irrupit in Curiam ; & tantas ei mortuo gratias laudesque congestit, quantas nec vivo unquam egerat, nec presenti. Inter Divos relatus est.

communis as they had never given him alive nor present. He was enrolled amongst the Gods. 23.

sorrowful from an Emperor. Wherefore, when he had recollected one day at supper, that he had done nothing for any one that day, he said, O friends, today I have lost a day. He built an amphitheatre at Rome, and slew 5000 wild beasts in the dedication of it.

22. For these things being beloved with an unusual fondness, he died of a distemper, in that country house in which his father died, two years, eight months and 20 days after he had been made Emperor, in the 41st year of his age. There was so great a public mourning for him, after he was dead, that all people lamented as in their own proper loss of relations. The Senate, when the news of his death was brought about evening, rushed in the night into the Senate house, and bestowed upon him, now dead, such thanks and en-

* The first solemn application of an amphitheatre, or such like public building, to the use it was designed for, was called in Latin *Dedicatio*.

23. Domitianus mox accepit imperium, frater ipsius junior, Neroni aut Caligulae aut Tiberio similior, quam patri vel fratri suo, primis tamen annis moderatus in imperio fuit: mox ad ingentia vitia progressus, libidinis, iracundiae, crudelitatis, avaritiae, tantum in se odium concitavit, ut merita patris & fratris aboleret. Interfecit nobilissimos ex Senatu. Dominum se & Deum primus appellari iussit: nullam sibi nisi auream & argenteam statuam in Capitolio poni passus est; consobrinos suos interfecit, suos interfecit, superbia quoque in eo execrabilis fuit.

24. Expeditiones quatuor habuit, unam adversus Sarmatas, alteram adversus Catos, duos adversum Dacos. De Dacis Cattisque du.

23. *Immediately Domitian took the government upon him, his younger brother, more like to Nero, or Caligula, or Tiberius, than his father or brother; he was, however, in his first years moderate in his government; but soon after proceeding to great excesses of lust, rage, cruelty and avarice, he raised so great a hatred against himself, that he quite wiped off the merits of his father and brother. He put to death the noblest of the Senate. He first ordered himself to be called Lord and God, suffered no statue to be set for himself in the Capitol, but of gold and silver, and slew his cousins; his pride too was abominable in him.*

24. *He undertook* four expeditions, one against the Sarmatians, another against †the Catti, and two against the ‡Dacians. He had a double triumph plicem*

* Others say six.

† A people of Germany.

‡ The Daci were a people on the north side of the Danube, opposite to Mæsia, on the south side.

plicem quidem triumphum egit; de Sarmatis solam lauream usurpavit. Multas quidem calamitates iisdem bellis passus est: nam in Sarmatia legiones ejus cum duce interfectæ; & a Dacis Appius Sabinus Consularis, & Cornelius Fuscus Præfectus Prætorio, cum magnis exercitibus occisi sunt. Romæ quoque multa opera fecit, in his Capitolium & Forum Transitorium, Odeum, Porticus, Iseum ac Serapium, & Stadium. Verum cum ob scelera universis exolus esse cœpisset, interfectus est suorum conjuratione in palatio anno ætatis xlv. imperii xv. Funus ejus cum ingenti dedecore per vespilliones exportatum, & ignobiliter est sepultum.

for the Daci and Catti; but took the laurel only for his conquest of the Sarmatians. He suffered several losses in the same wars; for in Sarmatia, his legions with their General, were cut off; and Appius Sabinus, a Consular gentleman, and Cornelius Fuscus, Captain of the guards, were slain with great armies by the Dacians. He erected many public buildings too at Rome; amongst these the Capitol, and the Forum Transitorium, a Music house, Piazzas, the temples of Isis and Serapis and a Stadium. But after he begun to be odious to all people for his villainies, he was slain by a conspiracy of his own domestics in the 45th year of his age, and 15th of his reign. His corpse was carried out with great ignominy by the common bearers, and meanly buried.



EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER VIII.

ANNO octingen-
tesimo & quin-
quagesimo ab urbe con-
dita, Vetere & Valente
Consulibus, respublica
ad prosperrimum sta-
tum rediit, bonis prin-
cipibus ingenti felici-
tate commissa. Do-
mitiano enim exitiali
tyranno Nerva succes-
sit; vir in privata vita
moderatus & strenuus;
nobilitatis mediæ, qui
senex admodum, ope-
ram dante Petronio
secundo, Præfecto Præ-
torio, item Parthenio
interfectore Domitiani,
Imperator factus, æ-
quissimum se & civilis-

IN the year *850 from
the building of the city,
Vetus and Valens being
Consuls, the Empire re-
turned to a most flourish-
ing condition, being com-
mitted to good Princes,
with great good fortune
to the public. For Ner-
va succeeded that perni-
cious tyrant Domitian; a
man moderate and active
in his private life, of in-
different quality, who was
made Emperor when very
old, Petronius Secundus,
commander of the guards,
and Parthenius too the as-
sassinator of Domitian,
giving him their assistance
and behaved very justly.
finum

simum præbuit. Rei-publicæ divina provisi-one consuluit, Trajanum adoptando. Mortuus est Romæ, post annum & quatuor menses imperii sui, ac dies octo, ætatis lxx. & altero anno : atque inter Divos relatus est.

2. Successit ei Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus, natus Italicæ in Hispania, familia antiqua magis quam clara ; nam pater ejus primum Consul fuit. Imperator autem apud Agrippinam civitatem, in Gallis factus est. Rempublicam ita administravit, ut omnibus principibus merito præferatur. Inusitatæ civilis & fortitudinis fuit. Romani Imperii, quod post Augustum defensum magis fuerat quam nobiliter ampliatum, fines longe lateque diffudit : urbes trans Rhenum in Germania reparavit : Daciam Decibalo victo

and moderately. He provided for the government by a divine foresight, in adopting Trajan. He died at Rome, after a reign of a year, 4 months and 8 days, in the *71st year of his age ; and was enrolled amongst the Divi, or Demigods.

2. Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus succeeded him, born at Italica in Spain, of ancient rather than an illustrious family ; for his father was Consul the first of all the race. He was made Emperor at Agrippina, a city in Gaul. He so managed the government, that he is deservedly preferred before all the other Emperors. He was a person of unusual moderation and bravery. He extended far and wide the boundaries of the Roman Empire, which had been defended rather after Augustus, than nobly enlarged. He received some cities beyond the Rhine in Germany. He subdued Dacia by conquering De-

subegit,

*The 66th others say.

subegit, provincia trans Danubium facta, in his agris quos nunc Taiphali habent, & Victophali & Thervingi. Ea provincia decies centena millia in circuitu tenet.

3. Armeniam, quam occupaverant Parthi, recepit, Pharnace Syro occiso, qui eam tenebat. Albanis regem dedit. Iberorum regem & Sauromatarum, & Bosporanorum & Arabum, & Osdroenorum, & Colehorum in fidem accepit. Adiabenos, & Marcomedes occupavit: & Anthemisium magnam Persidis regionem, Seleuciam & Ctesiphontem, Babylonem & Edeffiam vicit, ac tenuit usque ad Indiæ fines, & mare Rubrum accessit: atque ibi tres provincias fecit, Armeniam, Assyriam, Mesopotamiam, cum his gentibus quæ Macedo-

cibalus, making a province beyond the Danube, in that territory which now the Taiphali have, and the Victophali, and the Thervingi. That province has 1000 miles in circuit.

3. He recovered Armenia, which the Parthians had seized, killing Pharnaces the Syrian, who had it in possession. He gave a King to the Albans. He received the King of the Iberians and Sauromatians, and of the Bosporans and Arabians, and of the Osdroeni, and of the Colchians to quarter. He reduced too the * Adiabeni, and † Marcomedi. He conquered too Anthemisium, a great country of Persia, ‡ Seleucia and § Ctesiphon, Babylon and the Edeffiani, and carried all before him as far as the coasts of India and the Red Sea; and there made three provinces, Armenia, Assyria and Mesopotamia, with those
nam.

* A people of Assyria, beyond the river Tigris.

† A people of Assyria, by some called Ma domedi.

‡ A city lying on the river Tigris, where it joins the Euphrates.

§ A city beyond the Tigris, over against Babylon.

nam attingunt. Arabiam postea in provinciam formam redegit, in mari Rubro classem instituit, ut per eam Indiae fines vastaret.

nations that touch upon Macedonia. He afterwards reduced Arabia into the form of a province, fitted out a fleet upon the Red Sea, that he might by that lay waste the coasts of India.

4. Gloriam tamen militarem civilitate & moderatione superavit, Romae & per provincias aequalem se omnibus exhibens: amicos salutandi gratia frequentans, vel ægrotantes, vel cum festos dies habuissent, convivia cum iisdem indiscreta vicissim habens, sæpe in vehiculis eorum sedens, nullum Senatorum lædens, nihil injustum ad augendum fiscum agens. Liberalis in cunctos, publice privatimque ditans omnes & honoribus augens, quos vel mediocri familiaritate cognovisset: orbem terrarum ædificans, multas immunitates civitatibus tribuens, nihil non tranquillum & placidum agens: adeo ut omni

4. Yet he outdid the military glory by his modesty and moderation, behaving himself as upon a level with all other people at Rome, and in the provinces frequently attending upon his friends in the way of visiting them, either when sick, or when they had any festival days, celebrating feasts with them without distinction in his turn, oftentimes sitting in their chariots with them, hurting none of the Senators, and doing nothing unjust to fill his exchequer. Generous to every body, publicly and privately enriching all, and raising them by great places, whom he was acquainted with but by a slight familiarity: building towns up and down the world; granting many immunities to several cities, and practising

ejus ætate unus tantum Senator damnatus sit; at is tamen per Senatum ignorante Trajano. Ob hoc per orbem terrarum Deo proximus, nihil non venerationis meruit & vivus & mortuus.

tisfing every thing that was easy and gentle: so that in all his time but one Senator was condemned, and he too by the Senate, Trajan being ignorant of the matter. For this being accounted throughout the world as next to a God, he deservedly had all manner of veneration both alive and dead.

5. Inter alia dicta hoc illius fertur egregium, amicis enim culpantibus, quod nimis circa omnes comes esset, respondit: talem se Imperatorem esse privatis, quales esse sibi Imperatores privatus optasset. Post ingentem igitur gloriam belli domiq; quæsitam e Perside rediens, apud Seleuciam Isauriæ profluvio ventris extinctus est. Obiit autem ætatis anno lxi. mense nono, & die quarto: imperii anno xix. mense vi. die xv. Inter Di-

5. Amongst other sayings of his, this excellent one is related of him; for his friends blaming him because he was over-courteous to all people, he replied, that he was such an Emperor to his subjects as he had wished, when a subject, the Emperors should be to him. Wherefore after the greatest glory got in the war, and at home; as he was returning from Persia, he died of a looseness, at Seleucia, a city of Isauria. He died in the 62d year, 9th month, and 4th day of his age, and in the

VOL.

* The 62d it should be.

vos relatus est, solusque omnium intra urbem sepultus. Ossa ejus collocata in urna aurea, in Foro quod ædificavit sub columna sita sunt, cujus altitudo cxliv. pedes habet. Hujus tantum memoriæ delatum est, ut usque ad nostram ætatem, non aliter in Senatu principibus acclamentur, nisi felicius Augusto, melior Trajano. Adeo in eo gloria bonitatis obtinuit, ut vel assentantibus, vel vere laudantibus, occasionem magnificentissimi præstet exempli.

6. Defuncto Trajano, Ælius Adriānus creatus est princeps; sine aliqua quidem vo-

19th year, 6th month, and 15th day of his reign. He was enrolled amongst the Divi, and * alone of all the Emperors was buried within the city. His bones being put up in a golden urn lie in the Forum which he built under a pillar, whose height has 144 feet. So much respect was paid to his memory, that even to our age,† they cry out in the way of acclamation to the Emperors in the Senate, no otherwise than thus, more fortunate than Augustus, better than Trajan. So much did the fame of his goodness prevail, that it yields the advantage of a most noble example, either to those that flatter, or those that sincerely commend.

6. After Trajan was dead, Ælius Adrianus was made Emperor, without any intention indeed of Truluntate

* Others had been interred in the city as well as Trajan, though that was contrary to a law of the twelve tables; their burying places amongst the ancients were generally without their cities; a decent, cleanly, wholesome custom, which it is pity Christians cannot see to imitate them in.

† It was now become a custom in the Senate to compliment their Emperors ostentimes, in their absence too, with great variety of acclamations in a tumultuous manner; of which several instances occur in the writers of the Augustan history.

luntate Trajani, sed operam dante Ptolina Trajani uxore : nam cum Trajanus, quamquam consobrinæ filium, vivens noluerat adoptare. Natus & ipse Italicæ in Hispania, qui Trajani gloriæ invidens, statim provincias tres reliquit, quas Trajanus addiderat : & de Assyria, Mesopotamia, & Armenia revocavit exercitus ; ac finem imperii esse voluit Euphratem. Idem de Dacia facere conatum amici deterruerunt ; ne multi cives Romani Barbaris traderentur : propterea quod Trajanus, victa Dacia, ex toto orbe Romano infinitas copias hominum transfulerat, ad agros & urbes colendas. Dacia enim diuturno bello Decibali viris fuerat exhausta.

jan's, but through the means of Ptolina, Trajan's lady, giving her assistance for it ; for Trajan, whilst living would not adopt him, though his cousin's son. He too was born at Italica, in Spain, who envying the glory of Trajan, immediately quit- ted three provinces, which Trajan had added to the Empire ; and withdrew the armies from Assyria, Mesopotamia and Armenia, and resolved that Euphrates should be the boundary of the Empire. His friends deterred him upon his attempting to do the same thing by Dacia, lest many of the Roman denizens should be delivered up to the Barbarians ; because Trajan, after Dacia was conquered, had transplanted an infinite number of men thither, from all the Roman Empire, to people the country and the cities. For Dacia had been exhausted of men, by the long war of Decibalus.

7. Pacem tamen

7. Yet he had peace
omni

omni tempore imperii sui habuit : semel tantum per præsidem dimicavit. Orbem Romanum circumvixit, & multa ædificavit. Facundissimus Latino sermone, Græco eruditissimus fuit. Non magnam clementiæ gloriam habuit : diligentissimus tamen circa ærarium, & militum disciplinam. Obiit in Campania, major sexagenario, imperii anno xxi. mense x. die xxix. Senatus ei tribuere noluit divinos honores ; tamen cum successor ipsius Titus Aurelius Fulvius Antonius hoc vehementer exigeret, & universi Senatores palam resisterent, tandem obtinuit.

8. Ergo Adriano successit T. Antonius Fulvius Boionius, idem etiam Pius nominatus ; genere claro, sed non admodum vetere : vir insignis, & qui merito Numa Pompilio coæ-

throughout the whole time of his reign ; he only for once managed a war by a governor of a province. He went round the Roman Empire, and raised many buildings. He was very eloquent in the Latin tongue, and very learned in the Greek ; he had no great character for clemency ; but was very diligent as to the treasury, and the discipline of the soldiers. He died in Campania, above 60 years old, in the 21st year, 10th month and 29th day over of his reign. The Senate was not willing to confer divine honors upon him ; yet when his successor Titus Aurelius Fulvius Antonius vehemently insisted upon it, and all the Senators openly opposed it, at last he carried it.

8. *Wherefore Titus Antonius Fulvius Boionius succeeded Adrian, the same who was named Pius, of a famous family, but not very ancient ; a glorious man, and who deservedly may be compared with*
feratur ;

feratur ; ita ut Romulo Trajanus æquetur. Trajan may be equalled. Vixit ingenti honore to Romulus. He lived privatus ; majori in before he came to be Emperor in great glory, but Imperio ; nulli acerbus, cunctis benignus : in greater in his reign ; in re militari moderata cruel to nobody, but kind gloria : defendere magis provincias quam to all ; of an indifferent amplificare studens ; matters ; endeavoring to viros justissimos ad defend the provinces rather ministrandam Rem- er than enlarge them ; publicam quærens ; seeking out the most just bonis honorem habens, men to manage the government ; giving honor improbos sine aliqua acerbitate detestans : re- to the good and detesting gibus amicis venerabilis non minus quam the wicked, without any terribilis, adeo ut Barbarorum plurimæ nationes, depositis armis ad eum controversias suas nates, so that a great many nations of the Barbarians, laying down their litesque deferrent, sententiasque ejus parent. arms, referred their controversies and disputes to Hic ante imperium ditissimus, opes him, and obeyed his determination. He who was quidem suas stipendiis militum & circa amicos liberalitatibus minuit, verum ærarium opulentum reliquit. his bounty to his friends ; but left the treasury rich. He Pius propter clementiam dictus est. Obiit was surnamed Pius, because apud Lorium villam of his clemency. He died at*

P

~~Sam,~~

* In Tuscìa,

suam, milliaria ab urbe xii. vitæ anno lxxiii. imperii xxiii. atque inter Divos relat-
us est, & merito consecratus.

*Lorium, a country seat of his, at the 12th mile from the city, in the 73d year of his life, and 23d of his reign, and was registered amongst the Divi, and *deservedly canonized.*

9. Post hunc imperavit M. Antopius Verus; haud dubie nobilissimus: quippe cum ejus origo paterna a Numa Pompilio, materna a Salentino rege penderet; & cum eo L. Annius Antoninus Verus: tumque primum Romana Respublica duobus æquo jure imperium administrantibus paruit; cum usque ad eum singulos semper habuisset Augustos.

9. After him reigned M. Antoninus Verus, very noble, no doubt; since his extraction by the father was derived from Numa Pompilius, and by the mother from a King of the Salentines; and with him L. Annius Antoninus Verus; and then first did the Roman Empire obey, two managing the government with equal right; whereas till him it had always but one Emperor at a time.

10. Hi & genere inter se conjuncti fuerunt, & affinitate: nam Verus Annius Antoninus Marci Antonini filiam in matrimonium habuit: M. Antoninus gener Antonini Pii fuit, per uxorem

10. These were united in relation and affinity too; for Verus Annius Antoninus had in marriage the daughter of M. Antoninus: M. Antoninus was son-in-law of Antoninus Pius, by his wife Galeria Faustina the younger

* This single passage, if attended to, might have prevented any body's taking our *Eutropius* for a Christian; and I wonder it was overlooked by *Vossius*.

rem Galeriam Faustina juniorem consolida-
brinam suam. Hi bellum contra Parthos
gesserunt, qui post victoriam Trajani tum
primum rebellaverant. Verus Antoninus ad id
profectus est : qui Antiochiæ & circa Armeniam
agens, multa per duces & ingentia par-
travit : Seleuciam Assyriæ urbem nobilissimam
cum d. millibus hominum cepit : Parthicum
triumphum revexit, cum fratre eodemque
socero, triumphavit. Obiit tamen in Venetia,
cum a Concordia civitate Altinum proficisceretur,
& cum fratre in vehiculo sederet, subito sanguine
ictus, casu morbi quem Græci apoplexin vo-
cant : vir ingenii parum civilis, reverentia
tamen fratris nihil unquam atrox ausus.
Cum obiisset xi. imperii annos, inter Divos
relatus est.

ger, his cousin. These carried on a war against the Parthians, who after the conquest of them by Trajan, had then first rebelled. Verus Antoninus went to that war ; who continuing at Antioch and about Armenia, performed many and great things by his Generals. He took Seleucia, a most noble city of Assyria, with five hundred thousand men ; he brought off proper furniture for a triumph over the Parthians, and triumphed with his brother, and the same his father-in-law. He died in *Venetia, as he was going from the city of Concordia to Altinum, and was sitting in the chariot with his brother, being struck suddenly with an eruption of blood, which distemper the Greeks call apoplexis ; a man of no very moderate temper, however not daring at any time to do any thing very horrid, out of reverence to his brother. After he was dead, in the

11. Post

* A country in the north part of Italy, whereabouts Venice is,

*eleventh year of his reign,
*he was ranked amongst
Gods.*

11. Post eum Marcus Antoninus solus rempublicam tenuit, vir quem mirari facilis quis quam laudare possit. A principio vitæ tranquillissimus; adeo ut in infantia quoque vultum nec ex gaudio, nec ex mœrore mutaret. Philosophiæ deditus Stoicæ, ipse etiam non solum vitæ moribus, sed etiam eruditione philosophus, tantæ admirationis adhuc juvenis, ut eum successorem paraverit Adrianus relinquere, adoptato tamen Antonino Pio generum esse ei idcirco voluerit, ut hoc ordine ad imperium perveniret.

11. *After him Marcus Antoninus held the government alone; a man whom any one may more easily admire than sufficiently commend. He was very composed from the beginning of his life; so that in his infancy too, he neither changed his countenance for joy nor for sorrow. He was addicted to the Stoic philosophy, being himself a philosopher, not only in his manner of life, but learning too, the object of so much admiration, whilst yet a youth, that Adrian designed to leave him his successor; however, adopting Antoninus Pius, he had a mind he should be soninlaw to him, that he might come in that order to the Empire.*

12. Institutus

* It is amazing that a person of so much goodness and sense as this M. Antoninus could prevail with himself to comply with a custom so abominably absurd and impious. This, and his not taking care at his death to prevent the same wicked, senseless compliment being paid to his own memory, would almost tempt one to suspect that he was, with all his good qualities, no better than a downright atheist.

12. Institutus est ad philosophiam per Appollonium Chalcedonium, ad scientiam Græcarum litterarum per Sextum Chæronensem Plutarchi nepotem. Latinas autem litteras eum Fronto orator nobilissimus docuit. Hic cum omnibus Romæ æquo jure egit, ad nullam insolentiam elatus imperii fastu : liberalitatis promptissimæ ; provincias ingenti benignitate & moderatione tractavit. Contra Germanos eo principe res feliciter gestæ sunt. Bellum ipse unum ; sed quantum nulla memoria fuit, adeo ut Punicis conferatur ; nam eo gravius est factum, quod universi exercitus perierant ; sub hoc enim tantus casus pestilentiae fuit, ut post victoriam. Persicam Romæ, ac per Italiam provinciasque maxima hominum pars, militum omnes fere copiae languore defecerint.

12. *He was trained up to philosophy by Appollonius the Chalcedonian ; to the knowledge of the Greek tongue by Sextus of Chæroneæ, the grandson of Plutarch ; but the most noble Orator Fronto taught him the Latin tongue. He behaved himself with all people at Rome as upon an equal footing ; he was elevated by the pride of dominion to no insolence : a person of the most frank generosity ; he treated the provinces with huge kindness and moderation. Matters were successfully managed against the Germans under this Prince. He himself carried on one war against them, the Marcomannick : but so great a one, as was in no time before, so that it may be compared with the Carthaginian ; for it was so much the more dangerous, because all the armies had been lost ; for under him there was so great a calamity of a pestilence, that after the overthrow of the Persians, the greatest part of men at Rome through-*

out Italy and the provinces, and almost all the forces were taken off by this sickness.

13. Ingenti ergo labore & moderatione, cum apud Carnuntum jugi triennio perseverasset, bellum Marcomannicum confecit, quod cum his Quadi, Vandali, Sarmatæ, Suevi, atque omnis Barbaria commoverat : multa hominum millia interfecit : ac Pannoniis servitio liberatis, Romæ rursus cum Commodo Antonino filio suo, quem jam Cæsarem fecerat, triumphavit. Ad hujus belli sumptum ærario exhausto, cum largitiones nullas haberet, neque indicere provincialibus aut Senatui aliquid vellet, instrumentum regii cultus, facta in Foro Divi Trajani sectione, detraxit : vasa aurea, pocula crystallina & mur-

13. After he had therefore continued three whole years with great toil and patience at Carnuntum, he made an end of the Marcomannick war, which together with them, the Quadians, Vandals, Sarmatians, Suevans, and all the Barbarians on that side had raised ; he slew many thousands of men ; and having delivered the Pannonians from slavery, he triumphed again at Rome with his son Commodus Antoninus, whom he had already made *Cæsar. The treasury being exhausted for the support of this war, having no money to give his soldiers, and not being willing to lay any thing of tax upon the provincials or the Senate, he sold off his own Imperial furniture, by a retail made thereof in the Forum.

* From Augustus's time, the title of Cæsar and Augustus had been given to the Emperors only ; but now that of Cæsar was appropriated to the person whom the Emperor designed and nominated for his successor.

rina, uxori ac suam
sericam, ac auream
vestem, multa orna-
menta gemmarum : ac
per duos continuos
menses venditio habita
est multumque auri re-
daetum. Post victo-
riam tamen emptoribus
pretia restituit, qui red-
dere comparata volue-
runt : molestus nulli
fuit, qui maluit semel
empta retinere.

rum of Divus Trajanus, i. e. his gold plate, his cups of chrysal and porcelain, his lady's and his own silk clothes, and embroidered with gold, besides many ornaments of jewels ; and the sale was continued for two whole months together, and much money made of them. Yet after the conquest of the Marcomanni, he restored the prices to the purchasers, who were willing to return what they had got ; but he was troublesome to nobody, who chose rather to keep what they had once bought.

14. Hic permisit vi-
ris clarioribus, ut con-
vivium eodem cultu quo
ipse, & ministris simil-
ibus exhiberent. In
editione munerum post
victorum adeo magnif-
icus fuit, ut centum si-
mul leones exhibuisse
tradatur. Cum igitur
fortunatam rempubli-
cam & virtute & man-
suetudine reddidisset,
obiit xviii. imperii an-
no, vitæ lxi. & omni-

14. He gave leave to
the great men to make en-
tertainments with the same
furniture, and the like
servants as himself. In
the exhibiting of games
after his victory over the
Marcomanni, he was so
magnificent, that he is said
to have produced a hun-
dred lions together. Af-
ter therefore he had ren-
dered the Empire hap-
py by his good manage-
ment and gentleness, he
bus

bus certatim adnitentibus, inter Divos relat^{us} est.

15. Hujus successor L. Antonius Commodus, nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter & ipse pugnavit. Septembrem mensem ad nomen suum transferre conatus est, ut Commodus diceretur: sed luxuria & obscœnitate depravatus, gladiatoris armis sæpissime in ludo deinceps etiam in amphitheatro cum hujusmodi hominibus sæpe dimicavit. Obiit morte subita, adeo ut strangulatus, vel veneno interfectus putaretur: cum annis xii. post patrem, & viii. mensibus imperasset, tanta execratione omnium, ut hostis humani generis etiam mortuus judicaretur.

died in the *18th year of his reign, and 6th of his age, and all people eagerly contending for it; he was ranked amongst the Gods.

15. His successor L. Antoninus Commodus had nothing of his father, but that he likewise fought successfully against the Germans. He endeavored to bring †the month of September to his own name, that it might be called Commodus; but being corrupted by luxury and lewdness, he oftentimes fought with gladiator's arms in the fencing school, & at the last too in the amphitheatre with that sort of men. He died a sudden death, so that †he was thought either to be strangled, or dispatched by poison, after he had reigned twelve years and eight months from his father, with so much hatred of all people, that even after he was dead, he was declared an enemy of mankind. 16. Huic

* Others say 17.

† The month of August he should have said.

‡ He was first poisoned; but for fear that should not take effect, he was smothered in his bedclothes. See Herodian.

16. Huic successit Pertinax grandævus jam ; ut qui septuagenariam attigisset ætatem, Præfecturam urbi tum agens, ex Senatus consulto imperare iussus. Octogesimo imperii die Prætorianorum militum seditione, & Juliani scelere occisus est.

17. Post eum Salvius Julianus rempublicam invasit : vir nobilis, & juris peritissimus ; nepos Salvii Juliani, qui sub Divo Adriano perpetuum composuit edictum. Victus est a Severo apud Mulvium pontem, interfectus in palatio : vixit mensibus septem, postquam cæperat imperare.

18. Hinc Imperii Romani administratio-

16. *Pertinax, now very elderly, succeeded him, as who had reached his 70th year, then* bearing the office of Governor of the city, being ordered by a decree of the Senate to reign. He was slain the 80th day of his reign, in a mutiny of the Prætorian soldiers, and by the villainy of Julian.*

17. *After him Salvius Julianus seized the government ; a nobleman, and very well skilled in the law ; grandson to Salvius Julian, who under Divus Adrianus composed† the perpetual edict. He was defeated by Severus, near the Mulvian bridge, and slain in the palace. He lived but seven months after he began to reign.*

18. *Upon this Septimius Severus took upon him*
nem

* Under the Emperors there was, besides the Consuls, an officer of great power, named *Præfectus urbis*.

† The Prætors, in entering upon their office, published a proclamation to notify to the people the method according to which they intended to proceed in the administration of justice for their year. These were often different from one another, till this perpetual edict by which one unalterable form of proceeding was fixed.

nem Septimius Severus accepit, oriundus ex Africa, provincia Tripolitana, oppido Lepti. Solus omni memoria & ante & postea ex Africa Imperator fuit. Hic primum fisci advocatus, mox militaris Tribunus, par multa deinde & varia officia atque honores usque ad administrationem totius reipublicæ pervenit. Pertinacem se appellari voluit, in honorem ejus Pertinacis, qui a Juliano fuerat occisus. Parcus admodum fuit, naturæ fævus. Bella multa & feliciter gessit. Pescennium Nigrum, qui in Ægypto & Syria rebellaverat, apud Cyzicum interfecit. Parthos vicit: Arabas eo usque superavit, ut etiam provinciam ibi faceret; idcirco Parthus & Arabicus dictus est. Multa toto Romano orbe reparavit. Sub eo etiam Clodius Albinus, qui in occidendo Pertinace socius

the administration of the Roman Empire; a native of Africa, the province of Tripolis, and the town of Leptis. He was the only one in Africa for all the time both before and after, that was Emperor. He was first an advocate of the exchequer, after that a military tribune, and then through several offices and posts of honor, came to the government of the whole empire. He had a mind to be called Pertinax, in honor of that Pertinax, who had been slain by Julian. He was very frugal, and by nature cruel. He managed many wars, and successfully. He slew Pescennius Niger, who had rebelled in Egypt and Syria, at Cyzicus. He overthrew the Parthians, and so subdued the Arabians, that he made a province too there; for which he was called Parthus and Arabicus. He repaired a great many buildings throughout the whole Roman empire. Under him too Clodius Albinus, who had been an ac-

fuerat

Fuerat Iuliano, Cæsa- *complice of Julian's in*
rem se in Gallia fecit : *killing Pertinax, - made*
victusque apud Lugdu- *himself * Emperor in Gaul,*
num est & interfectus. *and was defeated at Lyons*
and slain.

19. Severus autem *19. But Severus, be-*
sides his warlike glory,
præter bellicam glori- *was famous likewise for*
am, etiam civilibus stu- *the arts of peace, and well*
diis clarus fuit, & lit- *instructed in literature,*
teris doctus, philoso- *having made himself mas-*
phiæ scientiam ad ple- *ter of philosophy to per-*
num adeptus. Noviss- *fection. The last war he*
imum bellum in Bri- *had was in Britain, and*
tannia habuit : utque *that he might secure the*
receptas provincias *provinces he acquired*
omni securitate muni- *with all safety, he drew a*
ret, vallum per xxxii. *line for 32 miles from sea*
millia passuum a mari *to sea. He died at York*
ad mare deduxit. De- *very old, in the †18th*
cessit Eboraci admo- *year and 4th month of his*
dum senex, imperii an- *reign, and was called a*
no xviii. mense iv. & *God ; for he left his sons*
Divus appellatus est : *Bassianus and Geta his*
nam filios suos succes- *successors : ‡but he had a*
sors reliquit, Bassia- *mind that the name of*
num & Getam : sed *Antoninus should be given*
Bassiano Antonini no- *by the Senate to Bassianus*
men a Senatu voluit *only ; and accordingly he*
imponi ; itaque dictus *est*

* Our author uses the word *Cæsar* improperly here, for that was now appropriated to the designed heir of the Empire, as I have before taken notice.

† He reigned only 17 years, 7 months and 3 days.

‡ They both had the name of Antonius.

est M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, patri- que successor. Nam Geta hostis publicus judicatus, confestim periit.

20. Marcus igitur Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, idemque Caracalla, morum fere pa ternorum fuit, paulo asperior & minax. Opus Romæ egregium fecit lavacri, quæ Antoninianæ appellantur, nihil præterea memorabile : impatiens libidinis, ut qui novercam suam Juliam uxorem duxerit. Defunctus in Osdroene apud Edeffam, moliens adversum Parthos expeditionem, anno imperii vi. mense ii. vix egressus ætatis xliii. annum, funere publico elatus.

21. Opilius deinde Macrinus, qui Præfectus Prætorio erat, cum filio Diadumeno, facti Imperatores, nihil me-

was called M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, and was successor to his father. * For Geta being declared a public enemy, was quickly dispatched.

20. Wherefore M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, and the same Caracalla too, was a man pretty much of his father's temper, but a little more rugged and threatening. He made an excellent work of a bath at Rome, which is called Antonius's bath, but nothing else remarkable, unable to govern his lust, as who married his stepmother Julia. He died in Osdroene at Edeffsa, as he was attempting an expedition against the Parthians, in the 6th year and second month of his reign, being scarce out of the 43d year of his age, and was buried with a public funeral.

21. Then Opilius Macrinus, who was Captain of the guards, with his son Diadumenus, were made morabile

* Geta was not declared a public enemy till after he was murdered by his brother.

morabile ex temporis brevitate gesserunt : nam imperium eorum duum mensium & unius anni fuit : feditione militari ambo pariter occisi sunt.

Emperors, but did nothing memorable, by reason of the shortness of their time ; for their reign was but of two months and a year. They were both together slain in a mutiny of the soldiers.

22. Creatus est post hos M. Aurelius Antoninus ; Antonini Caracallæ filius putabatur ; sacerdos autem Heliogabali templi erat. Is, cum Romanam ingenti & militum & Senatus expectatione venisset, probris se omnibus contaminavit. Impudicissime & obscœnissime vixit, biennioque post & viii. mensibus tumultu interfectus militari, & cum eo mater Semia Syra.

22. M. Aurelius Antoninus was made Emperor after these ; he was thought to be the Son of Antoninus Caracalla ; however, he was priest of the temple of *Heliogabalus. After he had come to Rome, with mighty expectation, both of the soldiers and the Senate, he debased himself with all manner of abominations. He lived most lewdly and most filthily, and was slain in a tumult of the soldiers, two † years and eight months after, and together with him his mother Semia Syra.

23. Successit huic Aurelius Alexander, ab exercitu Cæsar, a Senatu Augustus nominatus, juvenis admodum : susceptoque ad-

23. Aurelius Alexander succeeded him, being declared Cæsar by the army, and Augustus by the Senate, when very young ; and undertaking a war

versus

Q

* A strange sort of a God worshipped by the Syrians.

† He reigned three years, nine months and four days.

versus Persas bello, *against the Persians, de-*
 Xerxem eorum regem *feated most gloriously their*
 gloriosissime vicit: mi- *King* Xerxes: He ex-*
 litarem dilciplinam se- *acted military discipline*
 verissime rexit, qual- *very strictly, and disband-*
 dam tumultuantes le- *ed some entire legions that*
 giones integras exauc- *mutinied. He had for*
 toravit. *Assessorem*
 habuit, vel scrinii ma- *his assessor, or Secretary*
 gistrum, *of State, Ulpian, the*
 Ulpianum *compiler of the law. He*
 juris conditorem. Ro- *was likewise in great fa-*
 mæ quoque favorabi- *vor at Rome. He lost*
 lis fuit. Periiit in Gal- *his life in Gaul, in a mil-*
 lia, militari tumultu, de- *itary tumult, in the 13th*
 cimo tertio imperii an- *year and 8th day of his*
 no & die octavo, in ma- *reign, having been ex-*
 trem suam Mammæam *tremely dutiful to his moth-*
 unice pius. *er Mammæa.*

EUTROPII

* He is called by others Artaxerxes; he put an end to the Em-
 pire of the Parthians, by slaying Artabanus, the last of the race
 of the Arsacidæ.



EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER IX.

POST hunc Maximinus ex corpore militari primus ad imperium accessit, sola militum voluntate, cum nulla Senatus intercessisset auctoritas, neque ipse Senator esset. Is bello adversus Germanos feliciter gesto, cum a militibus esset Imperator appellatus, a Pupieno Aquileiæ occisus est, deserentibus eum militibus suis, cum filio adhuc puero, cum quo imperaverat triennio, & paucis diebus.

2. Postea tres simul Augusti fuerunt; Pupienus, Balbinus, &

AFTER him Maximinus came to the Empire, the first that did so from the body of the common soldiery, by the election of the soldiers only, whilst no authority of the Senate interposed, nor was he a Senator. He having carried on the war successfully against the Germans, and being therefore proclaimed Emperor by the soldiers, was slain at Aquileia by Pupienus, with his son, as yet but a boy, his soldiers forsaking him; with which son he had reigned three years and a few days.

2. Afterwards there were three Emperors together, Pupienus, Balbinus, Gordianus,

Gordianus, duo superiores obscurissimo genere, Gordianus nobilis : quippe cujus pater senior Gordianus, consensu militum, cum Proconsulatum Africae generet, Maximino imperante, princeps fuisset electus. Itaque, cum Romam venissent Balbinus & Pupienus, in palatio interfecti sunt, soli Gordiano Imperium reservatum. Gordianus admodum puer, cum Tranquillinam Romae duxisset uxorem, Janum geminum aperuit : & ad Orientem profectus, Parthis bellum intulit, qui jam moliebantur erumpere, quod quidem mox feliciter gessit, praeliisque ingentibus Persas afflixit. Rediens haud longe a Romanis finibus interfectus est fraude Philippi, qui post eum imperavit. Miles ei tumultum vigesimo

*nus and Gordian ; the two former of very obscure birth, Gordian noble. For his *father, the old Gordian, when he had the Proconsulate of Africa, in the reign of Maximinus, had been chosen Emperor by the consent of the soldiers. Wherefore, when Balbinus and Pupienus came to Rome, they were slain in the palace, and the Empire reserved for Gordian alone. Gordian being but a boy, after he had married Tranquilla at Rome, †he opened the temple of double faced Janus, and marching to the East, made war upon the Parthians, who were now attempting to sally out ; which soon after he managed successfully, and made havoc of the Persians in great battles. Upon his return he was slain not far from the Roman borders, by the treachery of Philip, who reigned after him. The*
 milliario

* Others say he was his grandfather.

† The God *Janus* had two faces looking contrary ways, whence he is called *Geminus* ; his temple was always open in time of war, but shut in time of peace.

milliario a Circeſſo, *soldiers built a monument for him, 20 miles from Romanorum eſt, Euphrati imminens, ædificavit, exequias Romanam revexit, ipſum Divum appellavit.* *Circeſſum, which is now a caſtle of the Romans, cloſe by the Euphrates, carried his relics to Rome, and declared him a God.*

3. Philippi duo, filius & pater, Gordiano occiſo, imperium inſeſerunt: atque exercitu incolumi reducto, ad Italiam e Syria proſecti ſunt. His imperantibus, miſeſimus annus Romæ urbis ingenti ludorum apparatu ſpectaculorumque celebratus eſt. Ambo inde ab exercitu interfecti ſunt: ſenior Philippus Veronæ, Romæ junior. Annis v. imperaverunt, inter Divos tamen relati ſunt.

4. Poſt hos Decius e Pannonia inferiore, Bubaliæ natus, imperium ſumpſit. Bellum civile, quod in Gallia motum fuerat, oppreſ-

3. *The two Philips, father and ſon, after Gordian was ſlain, ſeized the government, and having brought off the army ſafe, went from Syria for Italy. In their reign, the thouſandth year of the city Rome was celebrated with a vaſt apparatus of games and ſhows. After that, both of them were ſlain by the army; the elder Philip at *Verona, and the younger at Rome. They reigned five years; however they were placed amongſt the Gods.*

4. *After them Decius of Lower † Pannonia, born at Bubalia, took upon him the government. He ſuppreſſed a civil war, which had been raiſed in Gaul,*
ſit,

† 2

* A town in the north parts of Italy, now ſubject to the Venetians.

† Pannonia was in a great meaſure the ſame country, that is now called Hungary.

fit, filium suum Cæsarem fecit. Romæ lavacrum ædificavit. Cum biennio ipse & filius ejus imperassent, uterque in Barbarico interfecti sunt, & inter Divos relati.

5. Mox Imperatores creati sunt, Gallus Hostilianus, & Galli filius Volusianus. Sub his Æmilianus in Mæsia res novas molitus est: ad quem opprimendum cum ambo profecti essent, Interamnæ interfecti sunt, non completo biennio; nihil omnino clarum gesserunt. Sola pestilentia & morbis atque ægritudinibus notus eorum principatus fuit.

6. Æmilianus obscurissime natus, obscurius imperavit; ac tertio mense extinctus est.

7. Hinc Licinius Valerianus in Rhætia & Norico agens, ab exercitu Imperator, &

and made his son Cæsar. He built a bagnio at Rome. After he and his son had reigned two years, both of them were slain in the Barbarians country, and ranked amongst the Divi.

5. Immediately Gallus Hostilianus, and Gallus's son Volusianus were made Emperors. Under them Æmilian in Mæsia attempted a revolution: to suppress whom, as they were both marching, they were slain at *Interamna, two years being not quite up; they did nothing at all considerable. Their government was only noted for the plague, and diseases and sicknesses.

6. Æmilianus was very obscurely descended, and reigned more obscurely, and was taken off in the third month.

7. After him Licinius Valerianus, who was then in Rhætia and Noricum, was made their General by

MOX

* A city of Umbria, nigh the river Nar.

mox Augustus, est factus. Gallienus quoque Romæ a Senatu Cæsar est appellatus. Horum imperium Romano nomini perniciosum, & pene exitiabile fuit, vel infælicitate principum, vel ignavia. Germani Ravennam usque venerunt. Valerianus in Mesopotamia bellum gerens, a Sapore Persarum rege superatus est : mox etiam captus apud Parthos, ignobili servitute consenuit.

8. Gallienus, cum adolescens factus esset Augustus, imperium primum feliciter, mox commode, ad ultimum perniciose gessit. Nam juvenis in Gallia & Illyrico multa strenue fecit occiso apud Mursiam Ingenuo, qui purpuram sumpserat, & Trebelliano. Diu placidus & quietus : mox

the army there, and soon after Emperor. Gallienus too was proclaimed Cæsar by the Senate at Rome. Their reign was very mischievous, and almost ruinous to the Roman name, either through the ill fortune or inactivity of these princes. The Germans came as far as Ravenna. Valerianus, as he was carrying on a war in Mesopotamia, was overthrown by Sapore, King of the Persians, and, soon after too, taken, lived to be old in ignominious slavery amongst the Parthians.

8. Gallienus being made Emperor very young, managed the government at first successfully, afterwards but indifferently, at last perniciously. For when but a young man, he performed many things gallantly in Gaul and Illyricum, killing Ingenuus at Mursia* who had taken upon him the scarlet, and Trebellianus too. He was

in

* That is, set up for the Emperor, who was distinguished by a fine scarlet robe.

in omnem lasciviam dissolutus, tenendæ reipublicæ habenas probosa ignavia & desperatione relaxavit. Alamanni vastatis Gallis in Italiam irruerunt. Dacia, quæ a Trajano ultra Danubium fuerat adjecta, amissa est. Græcia, Macedonia, Pontus, Asia vastatæ per Gothos. Pannonia a Sarmatis Quadisque populata est. Germani usque ad Hispanias penetraverunt, & civitatem nobilem Tarraconem expugnaverunt. Parthi, Mesopotamia occupata, Syriam sibi coeperunt vindicare.

9. Tum jam desperatis rebus, & deleto pene imperio Romano, Posthumus in Gallia, obscurissime natus, purpuram sumpsit: & per annos decem ita imperavit, ut consumptas pene provincias ingenti virtute & modera-

for a good while gentle and moderate in his government. Soon after being given up to all manner of lasciviousness, he slackened the reins of government by a scandalous inactivity and want of spirit. The Alamanni laying waste Gaul, broke into Italy. Dacia, which had been added to the Empire by Trajan beyond the Danube, was lost. Greece, Macedonia, Pontus and Asia were laid waste by the Goths. Pannonia was ravaged by the Sarmatians and the Quadians. The Germans penetrated as far as Spain, and took the noble city of Tarracon. The Parthians seizing Mesopotamia, began to claim Syria to themselves.

9. *Matters being now desperate, and the Roman Empire well nigh ruined, Posthumus in Gaul, very meanly descended, took upon him the scarlet, and reigned for ten years so, that he recovered the provinces, almost ruined, by his great conduct and moderation*

tione reparaverit : qui seditione militum interfectus est, quod Moguntiacum quæ adversum eum rebellaverat, Lolliano res novas moliente, diripiendum, militibus tradere noluisse. Post eum Marius, vilissimus opifex, purpuram accepit, & secundo die interfectus est. Victorinus postea Galliarum accepit imperium, vir strenuissimus : sed cum nimix libidinis esset, & matrimonia aliena corrumpere, Agrippinx occisus est, actuarius quodam machinante dolum, imperii sui anno secundo.

*ation ; who was slain in a mutiny of the soldiers, because he would not deliver up to the soldiers to be plundered, Moguntiacum, which had rebelled against him, when Lollianus was endeavoring a change of government. After him Marius, a sordid mechanic, took the scarlet upon him, and was slain the second day after. Victorinus afterwards received the government of Gaul, a very active man ; but as he was a person of excessive lust, and debauched other people's wives, he was slain at * Agrippina, a certain Secretary of his contriving the plot, in the second year of his reign.*

10. Huic successit Tetricus Senator, qui Aquitaniam honore præsidis administrans, absens a militibus imperator electus est, & apud Burdegalam purpuram sumpsit ; seditiones multas militum

10. Tetricus, a Senator, succeeded him, who governing Aquitain in quality of President, was elected Emperor in his absence by the soldiers, and took upon him the scarlet at † Burdegala ; he met with many seditions of the
pertulit.

* A town upon the Rhine, now Cologne.

† In Aquitania, now Bourdeaux.

pertulit. Sed dum hæc in Gallia geruntur, in Oriente per Odenatum Persæ victi sunt ; defensa Syria, recepta Mesopotamia, usque ad Ctesiphontem Odenatus penetravit.

11. Ita Gallieno Rempublicam deferente, Romanum imperium in Occidente per Posthumum, per Odenatum in Oriente servatum est. Gallienus interea Mediolani cum fratre Valeriano occisus est, imperii anno nono : Claudiusque ei successit, a militibus electus, a Senatu appellatus Augustus. Hic Gothos, Illyricum, Macedoniamque vastantes, ingenti prælio vicit ; parvus vir ac modestus, & iusti tenax, atque reipublicæ gerendæ idoneus : qui tamen inter biennium imperii morbo interiit, & Divus appellatus est.

soldiers. But whilst these things are doing in Gaul, the Persians were conquered in the East, by Odenatus : Syria being defended, and Mesopotamia being recovered, Odenatus penetrated as far as Ctesiphon.

11. Thus Gallienus deserting the government, the Roman Empire was preserved in the West by Posthumus, and in the East by Odenatus. Gallienus in the mean time was slain at *Mediolanum, with his brother Valerian, in the 9th year of his reign ; and Claudius succeeded him, being chosen by the soldiers, and declared Emperor by the Senate. He overthrew in a great battle, the Goths, wasting Illyricum and Macedonia ; being a frugal and modest man, and tenacious of justice, and fit to govern the Empire ; who died however of a distemper, within two years of his reign, and was declared a Semigod.

Senatus

▷ • A capital city of the Galli Insubres, on the north side of the river Po, in Italy.

Senatus ingenti cum honore decoravit, scilicet ut in curia clypeus ipsi aureus, item in capitolio statua aurea poneretur. *The Senate graced him with a mighty honor, so that a *golden shield was set up for him in the Senatehouse, and a golden statue in the Capitol.*

12. Quintilius post eum, Claudii frater, consensu militum Imperator electus est: vir unica moderationis & civilitatis laude æquandus fratri vel præponendus, consensu Senatus appellatus Augustus: septimo decimo die imperii occisus est. *12. Quintilius the brother of Claudius was elected Emperor after him by the agreement of the soldiers; a man to be equalled to, or preferred before his brother, for the extraordinary character of his moderation and modesty, being declared too Emperor by the consent of the Senate; he was slain in the 17th day of his reign.*

13. Post eum Aurelianus suscepit imperium, Dacia Ripensi oriundus; vir in bello potens, animi tamen immodici, & ad crudelitatem propensioris; quique Gothos strenuissime vicit, Romanam deditionem ad fines pristinos varia bellorum felicitate revocavit: superavit in Gal- *13. After him Aurelian undertook the government, born in Dacia Ripensis; a man powerful in war, yet of a violent temper, and too inclinable to cruelty; who likewise most valiantly beat the Goths, and extended the Roman Empire to its former limits by various good fortune in his wars. He defeated Tetricus in Gaul*
lia

* Those that please may see the subject of these sorts of shields fully discussed in the Memoirs of the Academie des Inscriptions & des Belles Lettres.

lia Tetricum apud Catalaunos, ipso Tetrico prodente exercitum suum ; cujus assiduas seditiones ferre non poterat : quinetiam per litteras occultas Aureliani ita fuerat deprecatus, ut inter alia versu Virgiliano uteretur, *Eripe me his, inviste, malis*. Zenobiam quoque, occisomartio Odenato, qui Orientem tenebat, haud longe ab Antiochia, non sine gravi praelio, cepit ; ingressusque Romam, nobilem triumphum quasi receptor Orientis Occidentisque egit ; currum precedentibus Tetrico & Zenobia : qui quidem Tetricus etiam corrector Lucaniae posita fuit, ac privatus ditissime vixit. Zenobia autem posteros, qui adhuc manent Romae, reliquit.

14. Hoc imperante

amongst the Catalaunians, Tetricus himself betraying his army, the continual mutinies of which he was not able to bear ; he had too by private letters entreated Aurelian to come, so that among other things he made use of a verse of Virgil's, *Relieve me, mighty Sir, in this distress*. He took Zenobia too, after he had slain her husband Odenatus, who had possession of the East, not far from Antioch* not without a terrible battle ; and entering Rome, had a noble triumph, as the recoverer of the East and the West ; Tetricus and Zenobia going before his coach ; which Tetricus too was afterwards Governor of Lucania, and lived divested of the Empire a long time. And Zenobia left posterity, which continue still at Rome.

14. In his reign the
etiam

* It was but a skirmish he had with her near Antioch ; the battle that determined the fate of Zenobia was fought near Edessa, far from Antioch.

etiam Monetarii in urbe rebellaverunt, vitiatis pecuniis, & Felicissimo rationali interfecto : quos Aurelianus victos ultima crudelitate compescuit. Plurimos nobiles capite damnavit : sævus & sanguinarius, ac necessarius magis in quibusdam, quam in ullo amabilis Imperator ; trux omni tempore, etiam filii sororis interfecto : disciplinæ tamen militaris & morum dissolutorum magna ex parte corrector.

15. Urbem Romam muris firmioribus cinxit ; templum Soli ædificavit, in quo infinitum auri gemmarumque constituit. Provinciam Daciam, quam Trajanus ultra Danubium fecerat, intermisit, vastato omni Illyrico & Mœsia, desperans eam posse retineri : abductosque Romanos ex urbibus & agris Daciæ in media Mœsia collocavit :

R

gentlemen of the mint too rebelled in the city, having adulterated the coin, and killing Felicissimus the auditor of the exchequer ; whom Aurelian conquered and suppressed with the utmost cruelty. He condemned several noblemen to death ; a cruel and a bloody man, and a necessary in some respects, rather than an amiable Emperor in any ; severe in all his time, the murderer too of his sister's son ; however in a great measure a reformer of military discipline and dissolute manners.

15. *He surrounded the city Rome with stronger walls ; he built a temple to the sun, in which he deposited an infinite quantity of gold and jewels. He threw up the province of Dacia, which Trajan had made beyond the Danube ; all Illyricum and Mœsia having been ravaged by the Barbarians, despairing that it could be retained ; and planted the Romans, whom he had drawn from the cities and*

&

& est in dextera Danubio in mare fluenti, cum antea fuerit in læva. Occiditur servi sui fraude, qui ad quosdam militares viros, amicos ipsius nomina pertulit annotata, falso manum ejus imitatus, tanquam Aurelianus ipsos pararet occidere. Itaque ut præveniretur ab iisdem, interfectus est in itineris medio, quod inter Constantinopolin & Heracleam est strætæ veteris, locus Cænophrurium appellatur: mors tamen ejus inulta non fuit. Meruit quoque inter Divos referri. Imperavit annos v. menses vi.

16. Tacitus post hunc suscepit imperium, vir egregie moratus, & rei publicæ gerendæ idoneus; nihil tamen clarum potuit ostendere, intra vi. mensem imperii morte præven-

lands of Dacia, in the middle of Masia; and so Dacia is in effect on the right of the Danube, as it runs to the sea, whereas before it was on the left. He was slain by the treachery of a slave of his, who carried their names to some military men, his friends, put down in a pocket book, having falsely imitated his hand, as though Aurelian was minded to kill them. Therefore, that he might be prevented by them, he was slain in the middle of the road, which is betwixt Constantinople and Heraclea, being the old causeway; the place is called Cænophrurium. Yet his death was not unrevenged. He too deservedly was enrolled amongst the Divi. He reigned five years and six months.

16. After him Tacitus took upon him the government; a man of excellent morals, and fit to govern the Empire; yet he could not shew the world any thing remarkable, being prevented by death, within
tus.

tus. Florianus, qui Tacito successerat, duobus mensibus, & diebus xx. in imperio fuit, neque quidquam dignum memoria egit.

the 6th month of his reign. Florianus, who succeeded Tacitus, was in the government but two months and 20 days, nor did he do any thing worth mentioning.

17. Post hunc Probus, vir illustris gloria militari, ad administrationem reipublicæ accessit. Gallias a Barbaris occupatas ingenti præliorum fælicitate restituit. Quosdam imperium usurpare conatos, scilicet Saturninum in Oriente. Proculum & Bonosum Agrippinæ, multis certaminibus oppressit. Vineas Gallos & Pannonios habere permisit: opere militari Almam montem apud Sirmium, & Aureum apud Mœsiam superiorem, vineis consuevit, & provincialibus colendos dedit. Hic cum bella innumera gessisset, pace parta, dixit, brevi milites necessarios non futuros; vir a-

*17. After him *Probus, a man illustrious for military glory, came to the government of the Empire. He recovered Gaul, that had been seized by the Barbarians, with mighty success in his battles. He likewise quelled in many battles some that endeavored to usurp the Empire, to wit, Saturninus in the East, Proculus and Bonosus at Agrippina. He suffered the Gauls and Pannonians to have vineyards: he likewise planted with vines, by the means of his soldiers, mount Alma at Sirmium, and mount Aureus in upper Mæsia, and gave them to the provincials to cultivate. He, after he had run through many wars, accomplishing at last a peace, said, that in a short*
cer

* He had been chosen Emperor in the East, a little before Florianus's death.

cerac strennuus, justus, & qui Aurelianum æquaret gloria militari, morum tamen civilitate superaret. Interfectus est tamen Sirmii, tumultu militari, in turre ferrata. Imperavit annos sex menses quatuor.

18. Post hunc Carus est factus Augustus, Narbonæ natus in Gallia, qui confestim Carinum & Numerianum filios Cæsares fecit, cum quibus regnavit duobus annis : sed dum bellum adversum Sarmatas gerit, nuntiato Persarum tumultu, ad Orientem profectus, res contra Persas nobiles gessit : ipsos prælio fudit : Seleuciam & Ctesiphontem urbes nobilissimas cepit : & cum castra supra Tigridem haberet, ictu divini fulminis periit. Numerianus quoque filius ejus, quem se-

time soldiers would not be necessary ; a vigorous and an active man, just, and one who equalled Aurelian in military glory, but exceeded him in the moderation of his conduct. Yet he was slain at *Sirmium in a mutiny of the soldiers in an iron turret. Hereigned 6 years and 4 months.

18. After him Carus was made Emperor, born at †Narbona in Gaul, who immediately made his sons Carinus and Numerianus Cæsars, with whom he reigned two years. But news being brought of the Persians being in arms, whilst he was carrying on a war against the Sarmatians, marching to the East, he performed noble exploits against the Persians ; routed them in battle, took the most noble cities of Seleucia and Ctesiphon ; and whilst he had his camp upon the Tigris, perished of a stroke of the divine thunder. Numerianus too, his son, whom

cum

* A town of Pannonia.

† Narbona was a town of Illyricum, not Gaul : Narbe was running in our author's head, which is in France, now Narbonne.

cum ad Persas duxerat, adolescens egregiæ indolis, cum oculorum dolore correptus, lecticula veheretur, impulsore Apro, qui socer ejus erat, per insidias occisus est; & cum dolo occultaretur ipsius mors, quo usque Aper invadere posset imperium, foetore cadaveris prodita est. Milites enim, qui eum sequebantur, foetore commoti, diductis lecticulæ palliis post aliquot dies mortem ejus notam habere potuerunt.

19. Interea Carinus, quem Cæsarem in Parthos proficiscens Carus, in Illyrico, Gallia, Italia, reliquerat, omnibus se sceleribus coinquinavit: plurimos innoxios fictis criminibus occidit: matrimonia nobilia corrupit: condiscipulis quoque, qui eum in auditorio vel levi fatigue taxatione taxaverant, perniciosus fuit. Ob quæ omnibus hominibus invisus,

he had carried along with him against the Persians, a young man of an extraordinary genius, being taken with a weakness in his eyes, and carried in a chair, was taken off by a plot, Aper, who was his fatherinlaw, being the promoter of it; and as his death was concealed out of policy, till Aper could seize the government, it was betrayed by the stink of his carcase. For the soldiers who attended him, being surprised at the bad smell, drawing the curtains of his chair after some days, discovered his death.

19. In the mean time, Carinus, whom Carus upon his going against the Parthians had left in Illyricum, Gaul and Italy, debased himself by all manner of abominations; put to death a great many innocent persons, upon forged accusations; debauched several noblemen's wives. He was likewise the ruin of several of his quondam schoolfellows, who at school had provoked him by any slight banter; for

non multo post pœnas which being odious to all
 dedit. Nam de Per- men, not long after he met
 side victa exercitus re- with deserved punishment.
 diens, cum Carum For the army returning
 Augustum fulmine, from the conquest of Per-
 Numerianum - Cæsa- sia, having lost their Em-
 rem insidiis perdidisset, peror Carus by thunder,
 Diocletianum Impera- and Cæsar Numerian by a
 torem creavit, Dalma- plot, made Dioclesian Em-
 tia oriundum, virum peror, a native of Dal-
 obscurissime natum, ma- matia, obscurely descended,
 adeo ut a plerisque scri- so that he is believed by
 bæ filius, a nonnullis most to have been the son
 Anulini Senatoris lib- of a Secretary, and by
 ertinus fuisse credatur. some a freed man of A-
 nulus the Senator.

20. Is prima mili- 20. In the first assembly
 tum concione juravit, of the army, he swore that
 Numerianum nullo Numerian was not slain by
 suo dolo interfectum : any contrivance of his ;
 & cum juxta eum A- and as Aper, who had
 per, qui Numeriano formed the plot against
 insidias fecerat, consti- Numerian, stood by, he
 tisset, in conspectu ex- was killed with a sword
 exercitus manu Dioeleti- by the hand of Diocletian,
 ani gladio percussus in the fight of the army.
 est. Postea Carinum, Afterwards he defeated
 omni odio & detesta- in a great battle Carinus,
 tione viventem apud living under the utmost
 Margum ingenti præ- hatred and detestation, at
 lio vicit, proditum ab * Margum, betrayed by his
 exercitu suo, quem army, which he had stron-
 fortiozem habebat, cer- ger than that of his en-
 te desertum inter Vi- emy, however deserted by
 minatim atque Aure- them betwixt Viminatium

um montem. Ita rerum Romanarum positus, cum tumultum rusticani in Gallia concitassent, & factioni suæ Bagudarum nomen imponerent, duces autem haberent Aman- dum & Ælium, ad subigendos eos Maximianum Herculum Cæsarem misit, qui levibus præliis agrestes domuit, & partem Galliæ reformavit.

21. Post hæc tempora etiam Carausius, qui vilissime natus, in strenue militiæ ordinæ famam egregiam fuerat consecutus, cum apud Bononiam per tractum Belgiæ & Armoricæ pacandum mare acciperet, quod Franci & Saxones infestabant, multis Barbaris sæpe captis, nec præda integra aut provincialibus reddita, aut Imperatoribus missa, cum suspicio esse cœpisset

and mount Aureus. Being thus master of the Roman Empire, the peasants in Gaul having made an insurrection, and given the name of Bagudæ to their faction, and having for their leaders Amandus and Ælian, he sent Maximianus Herculus Cæsar to reduce them, who subdued the rustics by some slight battles, and brought a part of Gaul into order again.

21. After these times Carausius too, who though meanly born, had got a mighty name in a considerable post in the army, having at *Bononia received a commission to keep all quiet at sea, along the coast of †Belgica and Armorica, which the ‡Franks and Saxons infested, having often taken many of the Barbarians, but not returning the booty entire to the provincials, nor sending it to the Emperors, when there began
consulto

* A town of Gallia Cispadana, not far from the Po.

† Belgica was that part of Gaul which lay betwixt the Rhine, the Seine and the ocean, and Armorica that part of Gaul which is now called Britany.

‡ The Franks and Saxons were both nations of Germany.

consulto ab eo admitti
Barbaros, ut transeun-
tes cum præda excipe-
ret, atque hac se occa-
sione ditaret. a Maxi-
miano jussus occidi,
purpuram sumpsit, &
Britannias occupavit.

to be a suspicion entertain-
ed of him, that the Bar-
barians were purposely
suffered to come there by
him, that he might snap
them as they passed with
their booty, and might by
that convenience enrich
himself. being ordered by
Maximian to be slain, he
took the scarlet, and seized
on Britain.

22. Ita cum per om-
nem orbem terrarum
res turbatae essent, &
Carausius in Britannis
rebellaret : Achilles
in Ægypto, Africam
Quinguegentiani infel-
tarent, Narseus Orienti
bellum inferret ; Dio-
cletianus Maximianum
Herculium ex Cæsare
fecit Augustum, Con-
stantium & Maximia-
num Cæsares quorum
Constantius per filiam
nepos Claudii traditur ;
Maximianus Galerius
in Dacia haud longe
Sardica natus. Atque
ut eos etiam affinitate
conjungeret, Constan-

22. Thus whilst matters
were in great disorder
throughout the whole
world, and Carausius was
raising a war in Britain ;
Achilles in Egypt, the
*Quinguegentians harraff-
ed Africa †Narseus made
war upon the East, Dio-
cletian made Maximianus
Herculius of Cæsar, Em-
peror, Constantius and
Maximianus Cæsars, of
which ‡Constantius is said
to have been the grandson
of Claudius by a daugh-
ter ; Maximianus Gale-
rius to have been born
in Dacia, not far from
Sardica. And that he
might join them by affinity
tius

* These were the inhabitants of Pentapolis on the west of Egypt.

† A King of Armenia.

‡ He was the grandson of the Emperor Claudius's brother Crispus by a daughter.

sius privignam Herculi Theodoram accepit, ex qua postea sex liberos Constantini fratres habuit : Galerius filiam Diocletiani Valeriam : ambo uxores, quas habuerant, repudiare compulsi. Cum Carausio tamen, cum bella frustra tentata essent contra virum rei militaris peritissimum, ad postremum pax convenit. Eum post septennium Alectus socius ejus occidit, atque ipse post eum Britannias triennio tenuit : qui ductu Asclepiodati Præfeti Prætorii est oppressus. Ita Britannia decimo anno receptæ.

too, Constantius took to wife Theodora, the step-daughter of Hercules, by whom he had afterwards six children, the brothers of Constantine : Galerius took in marriage Valeria the daughter of Diocletian, they were both obliged to divorce the wives they had before. However at last since war was in vain attempted against a man perfectly skilled in the military art, a peace was agreed upon with Carausius. Alectus, a companion of his, killed him 7 years after, and himself kept possession of Britain three years after him, who was suppressed by the conduct of Asclepiodatus, Captain of the guards. Thus after 10 years Britain was recovered.

23. Per idem tempus a Constantio Cæsare in Galli pugnatum est, circa Lingones : die una adversam & secundam fortunam expertus est : nam cum, repente Barbaris ingruentibus, intra civitatem esset coactus tam præ-

23. About the same time a battle was fought in Gaul, by Constantius Cæsar, in the country of the Lingones ; he met both with good and ill fortune in one day ; for when, upon the Barbarians coming upon him of a sudden, he was driven within the
cipiti

honore susceptus est. Varia deinceps & simul & viritim bella gesserunt : Carpis & Basternis subactis, Sarmatis victis ; quarum nationum ingentes captivorum copias in Romanis finibus locaverunt.

26. Diocletianus moratus callide fuit, sagax præterea, & admodum subtilis ingenio, & qui severitatem suam aliena invidia vellet explere, diligentissimus tamen & solertissimus princeps ; & qui in Imperio Romano primus regie consuetudinis formam magis quam Romanæ libertatis invexit ; odorarique se iussit, cum ante eum cuncti salutarentur : ornamenta gemmarum vestibus calceamentisque indidit. Nam prius imperii insigne in chlamyde

*Diocletian, slaying at that time, in Mesopotamia with some troops. After that they carried on several wars both together and apart ; the *Carprians and the Basternians being subdued, and the Sarmatians conquered ; of which nation they settled great numbers of prisoners within the Roman confines.*

26. *Diocletian was a cunningly behaved man, sagacious too, and very subtle witted, and who sought to gratify his own cruelty at the odium of another ; however, he was a very industrious and dextrous Prince, and *who first brought into the Roman Empire, the manner of regal custom, rather than Roman liberty ; and ordered himself to be adored, whereas all the Emperors before him, were saluted only ; he put ornaments of jewels in his clothes and shoes ; for the badge of the Imperial dignity before was only in the purpurea*

* These were all nations of Scythia.

† Our author talks weakly here, as though there was any thing like liberty amongst the Romans under the Emperors ; the whole tenor of the history sufficiently shews the contrary.

purpurea tantum erat : *scarlet robe ; the other*
 reliqua communia. *things were common.*

27. Herculi^{us} autem, propalam ferus, & incivilis ingenii, asperitatem suam etiam vultus horrore significans : Hic naturæ suæ indulgens, Diocletiano in omnibus est severioribus consiliis obsecutus. Cum tamen ingravescente ævo, parum se idoneum Diocletianus moderando imperio esse sentiret, auctor Herclion fuit, ut in privatam vitam concederent, & stationem tuendæ reipublicæ viridioribus junioribusque mandarent : cui ægre collega obtemperavit ; tamen uterque, una die privato habitu, imperii insigne mutavit ; Nicomediæ Diocletianus, Herculus Mediolani ; post triumphum inclytum quem Romæ ex numerosis gentibus egerunt pompa ferculorum illustri, quæ Nar-

S

27. But Hercules was openly cruel, and of an immoderate temper, discovering his roughness, by the terror of his countenance ; he indulging his natural temper, complied with Diocletian in all his cruel counsels. However, when Diocletian, his age bearing heavily upon him, found himself but little fit for governing the Empire, he advised Hercules, that they should retire to a private life, and deliver up the post of defending the Empire to men more vigorous and youthful ; whom his colleague with much ado obeyed ; both of them in one day changed the badge of the Imperial dignity, for a private habit ; Diocletian at *Nicomedia, and Hercules at Mediolanum ; after a noble triumph, which both of them had at Rome over numerous nations with a splendid pomp of †ferculums, in which Narseus's
 sei

* Nicomedia was a city of Asia Minor, in Bithynia.

† These were conveniences made for carrying pictures, statues, &c. taken in war, in their triumphs, exposed to the view of the people.

sei conjuges sororesque & liberi ante curram ducti sunt. Concesserunt autem Salonas unus, alter in Lucaniam.

28. Diocletianus privatus in villa, quæ haud procul a Salonis est, præclaro otio senavit ; inusitata virtute usus ; ut solus omnium post conditum Romanum Imperium, ex tanto fastigio sponte ad privatæ vitæ statum civilitatemque remearet. Contigit igitur ei quod nulli post natos homines, ut cum privatus obiisset, inter Divos tamen referretur.

wives, sisters and children, were led before their chariot. They retired, one to Salona, and the other into Lucania.

28. Diocletian grew old a private person, in glorious tranquillity, in a country house, which is not far from Salona ; having shewn an uncommon virtue,* that he alone of all men since the founding of the Roman Empire, returned from so great a dignity, to the condition of a private life, and an equality with the other citizens. That happened therefore to him which happened to no one since men were first produced, that though he died a private man, yet he was placed amongst the Gods.

EUTROPII

* This is a mistake : Sylla had done the same before in laying down the Dictatorship, which had been given him for life.



EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER X.

HIS igitur abeuntibus, ad administrationem reipublicæ Constantius & Galerius Augusti creati sunt divisusque inter eos Romanus orbis, ut Galliam, Italiam, Africam Constantius : Illyricum, Asiam, Orientem Galerius obtineret ; sumptis duobus Cæsari-
bus. Constantius tamen, contentus dignitate Augusti, Italiæ atque Africæ administrandæ sollicitudinem recusavit ; vir egregius & præstantissimæ civilitatis : divinis provinciarum ac privatorum studiis, fisci commodam admodum affec-

THESE gentlemen, therefore, retiring to a private life, Constantius and Galerius were made Emperors for the administration of the government, and the Roman Empire was divided betwixt them, so that Constantius had Gaul, Italy and Africa ; Galerius held Illyricum, Asia and the East ; two Cæsars being taken in. But Constantius being content with the dignity of being Emperor, refused the trouble of governing Italy and Africa ; an excellent man, and of extraordinary moderation, blessed with the wonderful affection of the provincials and subjects,
tans :

tans : ducensq; melius, *not much regarding the*
 publicas opes a priva- *improvement of his ex-*
 tis haberi, quam intra *chequer, and thinking it*
 unum claustrum, re- *better that the public*
 servari : adeo autem *wealth should be possessed*
 cultus modici, ut feri- *by private persons, than*
 atis diebus, si cum *reserved in one the treasu-*
 amicis numerosioribus *ry ; a man of such mod-*
 esset epulandum, pri- *erate accommodations, that*
 vatorum eis argento *upon holy days, if he was*
 ostiatim petito triclinia *to feast with a good num-*
 sternerentur. Hic non *ber of his friends, his din-*
 modo amabilis, sed e- *ing rooms were furnished*
 tiam venerabilis Gallis *with the plate of his sub-*
 fuit, præcipue quod *jects, fetched from their*
 Diocletiani suspectam *houses. He was not only*
 prudentiam, & Maxi- *amiable, but venerable to*
 miani sanguinariam *the Gauls, especially because*
 temeritatem imperio *they had escaped the sus-*
 ejus evaserant. Obiit *picious prudence of Diocle-*
 in Britannia, Eboraci, *tian, and the bloody rash-*
 principatus anno tertio *ness of Maximian, under*
 decimo, atque inter *his government. He died*
 Divos relatus est. *in Britain, at York, in*
*the *13th year of his*
reign, and was ranked a-
mongst the Divi.

2. Galerius, vir & *2. Galerius, both a well*
 probe moratus, & e- *behaved man, and excellent*
 gregis in re militari, *in the military art, when*
 cum Italiam quoque, *he found that Italy too, by*
 sinente Constantio, ad- *Constantius's permission,*
 ministrationi suæ ac- *was added to his admin-*
 cessisse sentiret, Cæsares *istration, made two Cæ-*
 duos creavit. Verum *sars. But Constantius*
 Constantio

* He reigned as Emperor but little above two years, but from the time of his being made Cæsar was 25 years.

Constantio mortuo, *being dead, Constantine,*
 Constantius, ex obscu- *his son by a *wife of*
 riore matrimonio ejus *obscure birth, was made*
 filius, in Britannia *Emperor in Britain, and*
 creatus est Imperator, *succeeded as †a most desir-*
 & in locum patris ex- *able governor in the room*
 optatissimus moderator *of his father. At Rome,*
 accessit. Romæ inte- *in the mean time, the*
 rea Prætoriani, excitato *guards, raising a tumult,*
 tumultu, Maxentium *declared Maxentius, the*
 Herculii filium, qui *son of Hercules, who liv-*
 haud procul ab urbe *ed then in †the public vil-*
 in villa publica mora- *la not far from the city,*
 batur, Augustum nun- *Emperor. Upon which*
 cupaverunt; quo nun- *news Maximianus Hercu-*
 cio Maximianus Her- *lius being roused to the*
 culius adspem erectus *hopes of resuming the dig-*
 resumendifastigii, quod *nity which he had unwil-*
 invitus amiserat, Ro- *lingly parted with, came*
 mam advolavit e Lu- *immediately to Rome out*
 cania quam sedem pri- *of Lucania; which, when*
 vatus elegerat, in agris *become a private person,*
 amœnissimis consenes- *he had chose for the place*
 cens: Diocletianumque *of his abode, growing old*
 per litteras adhortatus *in a most pleasant country,*
 est, ut depositam *and he advised Diocletian*
 resumeret potestatem *by letters to resume the*
 quas ille irritas habuit: *authority he had laid*
 sed adversum motum *down, which he fled,*
 Prætorianorum atque *but Severus Cæsar being*
 Maxenti

† 2

* Her name was Helena; she was only a concubine of Constantius's, so that Constantine is to be ranked among the number of bastards.

† Our author might with more truth have said but indifferent, as appears sufficiently from his own account of him in the following chapters, as well as from other authors, particularly Zosimus. He was the first Christian Emperor, but his character did no great credit to the Christian cause, any more than that of our Henry the VIIIth to the Reformation.

‡ This was a house built in the Campus Martius, for the entertainment of ambassadors from foreign nations,

Maxentii Severus Cæsar Romam missus a Galerio, cum exercitu venit : obsidensque urbem militum suorum scelere desertus est.

3. Auctæ Maxentio opes, confirmatumque imperium. Severus fugiens, Ravennæ interfectus est. Herculus tamen Maximianus, post hæc in concione exercitus filium Maxentium denudare conatus, seditionem & convicia militum tulit. Inde ad Gallias profectus est, dolo composito tanquam a filio esset expulsus, ut Constantino genero jungeretur : moliens tamen Constantinum, reperta occasione interficere, qui in Galliis, & militum & provincialium ingenti jam favore regnabat, cæsis Francis atque Alamannis, captisque eorum regibus ; quos etiam bestias, cum

sent to Rome against this rising of the guards, and Maxentius by Galerius, came thither with an army, and besieging the city, was deserted by the villainy of his own soldiers.

3. Maxentius's power was now increased, and his government fixed. Severus flying for it,* was slain at Ravenna. Yet Herculus Maximianus, after this endeavoring to depose Maxentius his son in an assembly of the army, met with a mutiny and ill language from the soldiers. From thence he went to Gaul upon a feigned pretence, as if he had been forced away by his son, that he might join his son-in-law. Yet endeavoring to take off Constantine, having found his opportunity as he thought, who reigned in Gaul with great favor, both of the soldiers and provincials, having overthrown the Franks and Alamans, and taken their Kings, magnificent

* Others say he was slain at Rome, see Victor and Zosimus.

magnificum spectaculum muneris parasset, objecit. Detectis igitur insidiis per Faustam filiam, quæ dolum viro denunciaverat, profugit, Herculus Massiliam, ibiq; oppressus : ex ea etenim navigare ad filium præparabat : pœnas dedit iustissimo exitu ; vir ad omnem asperitatem sævitiamque proclivus, infidus, incommodus, civilitatis penitus expers.

4. Per hoc tempus Licinius a Galerio Imperator est factus, Dacia oriundus, notus ei antiqua consuetudine, & in bello, quod adversus Narseum gesserat, strenuis laboribus & officiis acceptus : mors Gallerii confestim secuta est. Respublica tum ab his quatuor Imperatoribus teneba-

**whom he likewise exposed to wild beasts, upon his exhibiting a noble entertainment of public games. Wherefore the plot being discovered by his daughter Fausta, who made known the contrivance to her husband, Hercules fled to Massilia, and was there put to death ; for he designed to sail from thence to his son. He was punished with a most just death ; a man inclinable to all manner of cruelty and severity, faithless, vexatious and quite void of all moderation.*

4. About this time Licinius was made Emperor by Galerius, a native of Dacia, known to him by an old friendship, and agreeable for his vigorous efforts and services in the war which he had carried on against Narseus. The death of Galerius immediately followed. The Empire then possessed by these four Emperors, Constantur,

* This, if true, sufficiently betrays the humanity of Constantine ; he was not as yet indeed a Christian ; but the thing is so barbarous and brutish, and contrary to the custom of the Romans, that I know not how to credit Eutropius therein. They did indeed sometimes put their captives to death, even Princes ; but I remember no instance of this savage nature, even in the reigns of the most cruel Emperors.

tur, Constantino & Maxentio, filiis Augustorum, Licinio & Maximino novis hominibus. Quinto tamen Constantinus imperii sui anno, bellum adversum Maxentium civile commovit, copias ejus multis præliis fudit, ipsum postremo Romæ adversus nobiles omnibus exitiis sævientem, apud pontem Milvium vicit, Italiaque est potitus. Non multo post deinceps in Oriente quoque adversus Licinium Maximinus res novas molitus, vicinum exitium fortuita apud Tarsum morte prævenit.

5. Constantinus tamen, vir ingens, & omnia efficere nitens quæ animo præparasset, simul principatum totius orbis affectans, Licinio bellum intulit; quamvis necessitudo illi & affinitas cum eo esset, nam soror ejus Constantia nupta Licinio erat; ac primo eum

*tine and Maxentius, sons of Emperors, Licinius and Maximinus, upstart gentlemen. Constantine, in the fifth year of his reign, raised a civil war against Maxentius, routed his forces in many battles, and defeated himself at last, raging against the nobles at Rome, in all the methods of destruction, at the Milvian bridge, and carried Italy. Then not long after, Maximinus attempted a war against Licinius in the East, but prevented his approaching destruction by an accidental death at *Tarsus.*

5. However Constantine being a great man, and endeavoring to effect all things which he had proposed in his mind, at the same time aspiring to the Empire of the whole world, made war upon Licinius, although he had an alliance and affinity with him, for his sister Constantia was married to
in

* The capital city of Cilicia, the birthplace of St. Paul.

in Pannonia, secundo ingenti apperatu bellum apud Cibalas influentem, repentinus oppressit : omnique Dardania, Mœsia, Macedonia potitus, numerosas provincias occupavit.

6. Varia deinceps inter eos bella, & pax reconciliata ruptaque est : postremo Licinius navali & terrestri prælio victus apud Nicomediam, se dedidit, & contra religionem sacramenti Thessalonica privatus occisus. Eo tempore res Romana sub uno Augusto & tribus Cæsaribus, quod nunquam alias fuit ; cum liberi Constantini Gallia, Orienti, Italiaeque præessent. Verum insolentia rerum secundarum aliquantum Constantinum ex illa favorabili animi docilitate mutavit. Primum necessitudines persecutus, egregium

Licinius ; and he suddenly reduced him at first in Pannonia, a second time carrying on the war with vast preparations at Cibala ; and making himself master of all Dardania, Mœsia and Macedonia, he seized likewise upon several other provinces.

6. After that there were various battles betwixt them, and a peace made and broken again ; at last Licinius, being conquered in a battle both by sea and land, at Nicomedia, surrendered himself, and contrary to the obligation of the oath, was slain, now stript of his Imperial dignity at Thessalonica. At that time the Roman state was under one Augustus and three Cæsars, which never had been before ; whilst the sons of Constantine governed Gaul, the East and Italy. But the insolence of prosperity drew Constantine a little from that amiable* easiness of mind. First falling upon his revirum,

* Eutropius uses the word *docilitas* here in a sense it never has in any good author.

virum, & sororis filium commodæ indolis juvenem interficit, mox uxorem, post numerosos amicos.

lations, he put to death that excellent person, and his sister's son, a youth of a civil disposition, soon after his wife and many of his friends.

7. Vir primo imperii tempore optimis principibus, ultimo mediis comparandus. Innumeræ in eo animi corporisque virtutes claruerunt; militaris gloriæ appetentissimus, fortuna in bellis prospera fuit; verum ita, ut non superaret industriam. Nam etiam Gothos post civile bellum varie profligavit, pace eis ad postremum data; ingentemque apud barbaros gentes memoriam gratiæ collocavit. Civilibus artibus & liberalibus studiis deditus; affectator justî amoris, quem omnino sibi & liberalitate & docilitate quæsit; sicut in nonnullos amicos dubius, ita in reliquos egregius: nihil occasionum prætermittens, quo opulentiores eos clariores-

7. He was a man to be compared to the best of Princes, in the beginning of his reign, but to indifferent ones in the latter end of it. Innumerable excellencies of mind and body shone out in him; he was most greedy of military glory, and had good fortune in his wars; but so that it did not exceed his activity. For after the civil war, he overthrew the Goths too several times, granting them a peace at last; and fixed in the barbarous nations a strong remembrance of his kindness. He was given to the arts of peace, and the liberal studies; an affector of a just love, which he did indeed procure to himself, both by his bounty and gentleness; as he was somewhat unaccountable in his carriage to some of his friends, so was he exceedingly good towards the
que

que præstaret.

8. Multas leges rogavit ; quædam ex bono & æquo, pleraque superfluas, nonnullas severas ; primusque urbem nominis sui ad tantum fastigium evehere molitus est, ut Romæ æmulam faceret. Bellum adversum Parthos moliens, qui jam Mesopotamiam fatigabant, uno & trigesimo anno imperii, ætatis sexto & sexagesimo, Nicomediæ in villa publica obiit. Denuntiata morte ejus etiam per crinitam stellam, quæ in usitata magnitudinis aliquamdiu fulsit ; eam Græci Cometen vocant ; atque inter Divos meruit referri.

9. Successores filios tres reliquit, atque u-

rest ; letting slip no opportunities, whereby he might render them more rich and famous.

8. He enacted many laws ; some agreeable to goodness and equity ; but most of them superfluous, and some severe ones ; and first attempted to raise the city of his own name to so great a height, that he made it a rival to Rome. As he was attempting a war against the Parthians, who now harrassed Mesopotamia, he died in a public villa of Nicomedia, in the 31st year of his reign, and the 66th year of his age. His death was foretold by a haired star, which being of an unusual bigness, shone for some time. The Greeks call it Cometes* and he deserved to be enrolled amongst the Gods.

9. He left three sons. his successors, and one his
num

* It is plain by our author's way of using the word *meruit* upon other occasions, he here means to say, that Constantine was actually enrolled amongst the Divi or Demigods which sure cannot be true, and therefore it is plain by that, our Eutropius was no Christian, since he so little understood the religion, as to think it consistent therewith to deify deadmen.

num fratris filium. Verum Dalmatius Cæsar prosperrima indole, neque patruo abfimilis, haud multo post oppressus est factione militari, & Constantio patruele suo sinente potius quam jubente. Constantinum porro, fratri bellum inferentem, & apud Aquileiam inconsultius prælium aggressum, Constantis duces interemerunt; ita respublica ad duos Augustos redacta. Constantis imperium strenuum aliquandiu & justum fuit; mox cum & valetudine improspera, & amicis pravioribus uteretur, ad gravia vitia conversus, cum intolerabilis provincialibus, militibus injucundus esset factione Magnentii occisus est. Obiit autem non longe ab Hispaniis, in castro cui Helenæ nomen est, anno imperii xvii. ætatis trigesimo: rebus tamen plurimis strenuæ militia gestis, exercitu-

*brother's son. But Dalmatius Cæsar, a man of a happy genius, and not unlike his uncle, was not long after taken off by a faction of the soldiers, and Constantius his cousin suffering it, rather than commanding it. The Generals of Constans slew Constantine too, making war upon his brother, and unadvisedly attempting a battle at Aquileia; thus the government was reduced to two Emperors. The government of Constans was active and just for some time; soon after, as he had but indifferent health and bad friends, falling off to great vices, when he was now intolerable to the provincials, and unacceptable to the soldiers, he was slain by a faction of Magnentius. He died not far from Spain, in a castle, the name of which was Helen, in the 17th year of his reign, and the 30th of his age; yet after he had performed very many things gallantly in the war, and had been ter-
ique*

ique per omne vitæ
tempus sine gravi cru-
delitate terribilis.

10. Diversa Con-
stantii fortuna fuit ; a
Persis enim multa &
gravia perpessus, sæpe
captis oppidis, obsessis
urbibus, cæsis exerciti-
bus, nullumque ei con-
tra Saporem prosperum
prælium fuit ; nisi quod
apud Singaram haud
dubiam victoriam fe-
rocia militum amisit,
qui pugnam seditiose
& stolide contra ratio-
nem belli die jam præ-
cipiti, poposcerunt.
Post Constantis necem,
Magnentio Italiam, Af-
ricam, Gallias obti-
nente ; etiam Illyri-
cum res novas habuit,
Veteranione ad Impe-
rium consensu militum
electo : quem grandæ-
vum jam, & cunctis
amabilem diuturnitate
& felicitate militiæ, ad
tuendum Illyricum
Principem creaverunt :
virum probum, & mo-
rum veterum, ac ju-
cundæ civilitatis, sed

rible to his army, through
the whole time of his life,
without any great cruelty.

10. The fortune of Con-
stantius was different, for
he suffered many and griev-
ous things from the Per-
sians, his towns being
often taken, his cities
besieged, his armies cut
off, and he had not one
successful battle against
Sapor, but that at * Sin-
gara he lost an unquesti-
onable victory, by the unreas-
onable keenness of his
men, who seditiously and
foolishly called for battle,
when the day was now
almost spent, contrary to
the way of war. After
the death of Constans,
Magnentius holding Italy,
Africa and Gaul, Illyri-
cum too had some stir in
it, Veteranio being chosen
by the consent of the sol-
diers to the Empire :
whom they made Emperor
when now old, and amia-
ble to all people, by reason
of the long continuance
and success of his service
in the war, to defend Il-
lyricum ; being an honest

T

omnium

*A town upon the Tigris.

omnium liberalium artium expertem, adeo ut ne elementa, quidem prima litterarum, nisi grandævus, & jam Imperator, acceperit.

11. Sed a Constantio, qui ad ultionem fraternæ necis bellum civile commoverat, abrogatum est Veteranio imperium, qui novo inusitatoque more, consensu militum deponere insigne compulsus est. Romæ quoque tumultus fuit, Nepotiano Constantini fororis filio per gladiatorum manum imperium invadente: qui sævis exordiis dignum exitum nactus est; vigesimo enim atque octavo die a Magnentiis ducibus oppressus, poenas dedit: caputque ejus pilo per urbem circumlatum est: gravissimæ proscriptiones

man, and *of ancient morals, and agreeable moderation; but ignorant of all the liberal arts, so that he did not indeed learn the first elements of letters, till he was old, and now Emperor.

11. But Veteranio's authority was taken from him by Constantius, who had raised a civil war, to revenge his brother's death, who after a new and unusual manner, was obliged by the consent of the soldiers to lay down † the badge of his power. There was too a tumult at Rome, Nepotianus the son of Constantine's sister, seizing the government by a body of gladiators; who met with an end answerable to his cruel beginning; for being reduced in the 28th day of his reign, by the commanders of Magnentius, he was punished; and his head being fixed upon a short lance, was carried about the city.

&

* Of ancient morals, that is, of great integrity and goodness. This manner of expression seems to have proceeded from a humor, that has all along prevailed in the world, even from the days of Homer, of preferring the former times before the present; the reason of which is, that people are more minutely and fully acquainted with the vices and follies of their own times, and therefore conclude them worse than the foregoing; whereas the scripture informs us, that the most ancient times, i. e. those before the flood, were the most wicked.

† Tanaquil la Fevre is of opinion, that the word *imperi* after *insigne* has been omitted by the transcribers of books, which is not unlikely.

& nobilium cædes fuerunt.

There were most terrible proscriptions and massacres of the nobles.

12. Non multo post Magnentius apud Mur-
siam profligatus acie
est, ac pene captus: in-
gentes Romani imperii
vires ea dimicatione
consumptæ sunt, ad
quælibet bella externa
idoneæ, quæ multum
triumphorum possent
securitatisque conferre.
Orienti mox a Con-
stantio Cæsar est datus
patruus filius Gallus:
Magnentiusque diver-
sis præliis victus vim
vitæ suæ apud Lugdu-
num attulit imperii
anno tertio, mense sep-
timo: frater quoque
ejus Senonis, quem ad
tuendas Gallias Cæsa-
rem miserat.

12. Not long after,
Magnentius was over-
thrown in a battle at
*Mursa, and well nigh
taken; a great many forc-
es of the Roman Empire
were cut off in that en-
gagement, sufficient for
any foreign wars, and
which might have procur-
ed many triumphs, and
much security. †Soon
after Gallus, his uncle's
son, was appointed Cæsar
in the East by Constantius;
and Magnentius being de-
feated in several battles,
put an end to his own life
at Lyons, in the 3d year
and 7th month of his
reign; as did his brother
too at Senoni, whom he had
sent as Cæsar to defend Gaul.

13. Per hæc tempora
etiam a Constantio
multis incivilibus gestis
Gallus Cæsar occisus
est: vir natura ferus,
& ad tyrannidem pro-
nior, si suo jure impe-
rare licuisset. Sylvanus

13. About these times
too Gallus Cæsar, after
he had done many tyran-
nical acts, was put to death
by Constantius; a man by
nature cruel, and prone to
tyranny, if he could have
reigned in his own right.

quoque

* A town of Illyricum upon the river Drave.

† He had been constituted Cæsar before the death of Nepotian.

quoque in Gallia res novas molitus, ante diem trigesimum extinctus est.

14. Solus in imperio Romano eo tempore Constantius Princeps & Augustus fuit. Mox Julianum Cæsarem ad Gallis misit, patruelem suum, Galli fratrem, tradita ei in matrimonium sorore; cum multa oppida Barbari expugnassent, alia obsiderent, ubique foeda vastitas esset, Romanumque imperium non dubia jam calamitate mutaret: a quo modicis copiis apud Argentoratum Galliæ urbem ingentes Alamannorum copię extinctæ sunt, rex nobilissimus captus, Galliæ restitutæ: multa postea per eundem Julianum egregie adversum Barbaros gesta sunt; summotique ultra Rhenum Germani, & finibus suis Romanum imperium restitutum.

15. Neque multo post, cum Germanici

Sylvanus too in Gaul, attempting a change of government, was taken off before the 30th day after.

14. Constantius was at that time the only Prince and Emperor in the Roman Empire. Presently after he sent Julian as Cæsar into Gaul; his cousin, Gallus's brother, giving him his sister in marriage; when the Barbarians had now taken many towns, and were besieging others; and there was every where a woful ravage made, and the Roman Empire was tottering in visible distress; by whom, with a small army, vast forces of the Alamanni were cut off, near Strasbourg in Gaul, their most noble King taken, and Gaul recovered. Many things were afterwards excellently performed by the same Julian against the Barbarians, and the Germans driven beyond the Rhine, and the Roman Empire restored to its former limits.

15. And not long after, when the German armies
jam

jam exercitus a Galli-
 arum præsidio tollerentur,
 consensu militum
 Julianus factus Augustus
 est : interjectoque
 anno, ad Illyricum ob-
 tinendum profectus est,
 Constantio Parthicis
 bellis occupato : qui-
 bus rebus cognitis, ad
 bellum civile conver-
 sus, in itinere obiit,
 inter Ciliciam Cappa-
 dociamque, anno im-
 perii octavo & xxx.
 ætatis quinto & xl.
 meruitque inter Divos
 referri : vir egregiæ
 tranquillitatis, placi-
 dus, nimis amicis &
 familiaribus credens,
 mox etiam uxoribus
 deditior : qui tamen
 primis imperii annis
 ingenti se modestia e-
 gerit : familiarium e-
 tiam locupletator : ne-
 que in honores sinens,
 quorum laboriosa ex-
 pertus fuisset officia : ad
 severitatem tamen pro-
 pensior, si suspicio im-
 perii moveretur : mitis
 were now removing from
 the defence of Gaul, Ju-
 lian was made Emperor
 by the consent of the sol-
 diers, and a year after
 went to *seize Illyricum,
 Constantius being busy in
 the Parthian wars ; which
 things being heard, wheel-
 ing off to this civil war,
 he died in his return, be-
 twixt Cilicia and Cappa-
 docia, in the 38th year of
 his reign, and the 45th of
 his age, and was deserving
 enough to be ranked amongst
 the Gods ; a man of extra-
 ordinary meekness, good na-
 tured, trusting too much
 to his friends and famil-
 iars, and at last too much
 subjected to his wives ; who
 however, behaved with
 great moderation in the
 first years of his reign ;
 an enricher too of his
 friends, and not suffering
 any to go unrewarded,
 whose laborious good ser-
 vices he had known by ex-
 perience ; yet inclinable a
 little to severity, if the sus-
 picion of a design upon
 alias,

✠ 2

* This was a most base return made Constantius for his kindness to him ; he had all
 along professed himself a Christian, but now discovered his former hypocrisy, by again
 restoring the Pagan religion, and persecuting the Christian ; for which he commonly
 goes by the name of Julian the Apostate. He was a man of considerable parts, as ap-
 pears by his writings still extant.

alias, & cujus in civilibus magis quam in externis bellis sit laudanda fortuna. *the Empire was once raised in him; otherwise easy enough, and whose fortune is more to be commended in his civil, than foreign wars.*

16. Hinc Julianus rerum potitus est, ingentique apparatu Parthis intulit bellum; cui expeditioni ego quoque interfui. Aliquot oppida & castella Persarum in deditiōnem accepit, vel vi oppugnavit. Assyriamque populatus, castra apud Ctesiphontem stativa aliquamdiu habuit: remeansque victor, dum se inconscutius præliis inserit, hostili manu interfectus est, sexto Kalendas Julias, imperii anno septimo, ætatis altero & trigesimo; atque inter Divos relatus est: vir egregius, & Rempublicam insigniter moderaturus, si per fata licuisset: liberalibus disciplinis apprime eruditus, Græcis doctior, *16. * After this, Julian enjoyed the government, and made war upon the Parthians, with vast preparations; in which expedition I was likewise present. He took some towns and castles of the Persians upon surrender, or carried them by force; and wasting Assyria, had for some time a standing camp at Ctesiphon; and returning thence victorious, whilst he rashly thrusts himself into a battle, was slain by the hand of the enemy, upon the 6th of the calends of July, in the 7th year of his reign, and the 31st of his age, and was † placed amongst the Gods; an excellent man, and one that would have governed the empire excellently, if he might, but for the fates; extremely well instructed in the liberal sci-*
atque

* In the year of Christ 61.

† As our author was upon the spot, one would think he should know the truth in this matter; and yet it is hard to believe that Julian, who professed himself a Christian, could be guilty of such a scandalous as well as a senseless abomination, so contrary to the whole tenor of his religion.

atque adeo ut Latina eruditione nequaquam cum Græca scientia conveniret: facundia ingenti, promptæ memoriæ, & tenacissimæ: in quibusdam philosopho proprior: in amicis liberalis: sed minus diligens quam tantum principem decuit: fuerunt enim nonnulli, qui vulnera gloriæ ejus inferrent: in provinciales justissimus, & tributorum, quatenus ferri posset, oppressor: civilis in cunctos: mediocrem habens ærarii curam: gloriæ avidus, ac per eam animi plerumque immodici: nimius religionis Christianæ insectator, perinde tamen ut cruore abstineret. Marco Antonino non absimilis: quem etiam æmulari studebat.

17. Post hunc Jovianus, qui tunc domesticus militabat, ad obtinendum imperium consensu exercitus e-

ences, but more learned in the Greek tongue, and so that he did not in his skill in the Latin, equal his knowledge in the Greek; of great eloquence, of a quick and most tenacious memory; in some things more like a philosopher than a Prince; liberal to his friends, but less careful in that matter than became so great a Prince; for there were some that brought a blemish on his glory; most just towards the provincials, and a suppressor of the taxes, as much as could be borne; moderate towards all; taking indifferent care of the treasury; greedy of glory, and that for the most part of an immoderate inclination; too great a persecutor of the Christian religion, yet so that he abstained from blood; not unlike Marcus Antoninus, whom also he made it his business to imitate.

17. After him Jovian, who then attended on him in the expedition, as chamberlain of the household, was elected by the consent
lectus

lectus est, commendatione patris quam sua militibus notior; qui jam turbatis rebus exercitu quoque inopia laborante, uno a Persis atque altero prælio victus, pacem cum Sapore necessariam quidem, sed ignobilem fecit, multatis finibus, ac nonnulla imperii Romani tradita; quod ante eum annis millecentum & duobus de viginti fere, ex quo Romanum imperium conditum erat, nunquam accidit. Quin etiam legiones nostræ ita & apud Caudium per Pontium Telesinum, ita & in Hispania apud Numantiam, & in Numidia sub jugum missæ sunt, ut nihil tamen finium tradere-
tur, Ea pacis conditio non penitus reprehendenda foret, si fœderis necessitatem, cum integrum fuit, mutare voluisset: sicut a Ro-

of the army to hold the Empire, more known to the soldiers by the recommendation of his father, than his own; who, matters being now in confusion, and the army distressed with want, being defeated in one battle or two by the Persians, made a peace with Sapor, necessary indeed, but ignominious, being deprived of some territory; and some parts of the Roman Empire were delivered, which before him had never happened, since the Roman Empire was founded, for a thousand one hundred and eighteen years. Moreover, our legions were so made to pass under the yoke, both at Caudium by Pontius Telesinus, and so in Spain at Numantia, and in Numidia; that, however, no part of the Roman territory was surrendered up. *That article of the peace was not to be absolutely condemned, if he would have set aside

manis

* Our author talks here, as your great politicians usually do, without the least regard to honor and justice, but only to interest. There was this remarkable difference between the case of Jovian and the rest he alleges, that the Consuls, by whom the peace at Caudium, &c. was made, had no power to conclude a peace, but Jovian had as much as to make war.

manis omnibus his bellis, quæ commemoravi, factum est Nam & Samnitibus, & Numantinis, & Numidis confestim bella illata sunt : neque pax rata fuit. Sed dum æmulum imperii veretur, intra Orientem residens, gloriæ parum consuliut Itaque inter ingressus, atque Illyricum petens, in alatiæ finibus repentina morte obiit : vir alias neque iners neque imprudens.

18. Multi exanimatum opinantur nimia cruditate : inter cœmandum enim epulis indulserat : alii odore cubiculi, quod ex recenti testorio calcis, grave quiescentibus erat : quidam nimietate prunarum, quas gravi frigore adoleri multas jusserat. Decessit imperii mense septimo, quarto decimo Kalendas Martias : ætatis,

the obligation of the treaty, when it was in his power, as was done by the Romans in all those wars I have mentioned ; for immediately war was made both upon the Samnites, and Numantines and Numidians, nor was the peace confirmed. But whilst he fears a rival for the Empire, whilst he resided in the East, he but little consulted his own glory. Wherefore putting himself upon his march, and going for Illyricum, he died a sudden death in the country of Galatia ; a man otherwise neither inactive, nor wanting sense.

18. Many think he was taken off by an excessive crudity, for he had indulged himself in eating at supper ; some by the smell of his chamber, which was dangerous to the lodgers, by reason of a fresh plastering of lime ; some think by too great a quantity of charcoal, which he had ordered to be burnt in great plenty, in a grievous cold. He died in the 7th month of his reign, upon the 14th

ut

ut qui plurimum ac minimum tradunt, tertio & trigesimo anno : ac benignitate Principum, qui ei successerunt, inter Divos relatus est. Nam & civilitati propior, & natura admodum liberalis fuit. Is status erat Romanæ rei, Joviano eodem & Varroniano Consulibus, anno urbis conditæ millesimo centesimo & nono decimo. Quia autem ad inclytos Princeps venerandosque perventum est, interim operi modum dabimus. Nam reliqua stylo majore dicenda sunt : quæ nunc non tam prætermittimus, quam ad majorem scribendi diligentiam reservamus.

of the calends of March, and the 33d year of his age; and by favor of the Princes that succeeded him, was enrolled amongst the Gods; for he was both inclinable to moderation, and by nature very generous. That was the condition of the Roman Empire, when the same Jovian and Varronian were Consuls, in the year from the building of the city 1119. †But because we are now come to famous and venerable Princes, we shall here put an end to our work. For what follows must be related in a loftier style, which we do not now so much omit, as reserve to a greater diligence in writing.*

* One thousand one hundred and sixteen.

† The reader is not from hence to imagine that these famous and venerable Princes, as Eutropius calls them, were a bit better than a great many of the foregoing, or near so good as some of them. This is only a piece of gross flattery; a tribute more or less paid to all Princes without distinction, and which with men of sense or consideration always stands for nothing. In the language of flatterers, the present Prince always exceeds all the foregoing, just as much as, with respect to other men, in the vulgar estimation, former times were better than the present.

I N D E X.

Prior numerus librum, posterior caput indicat.

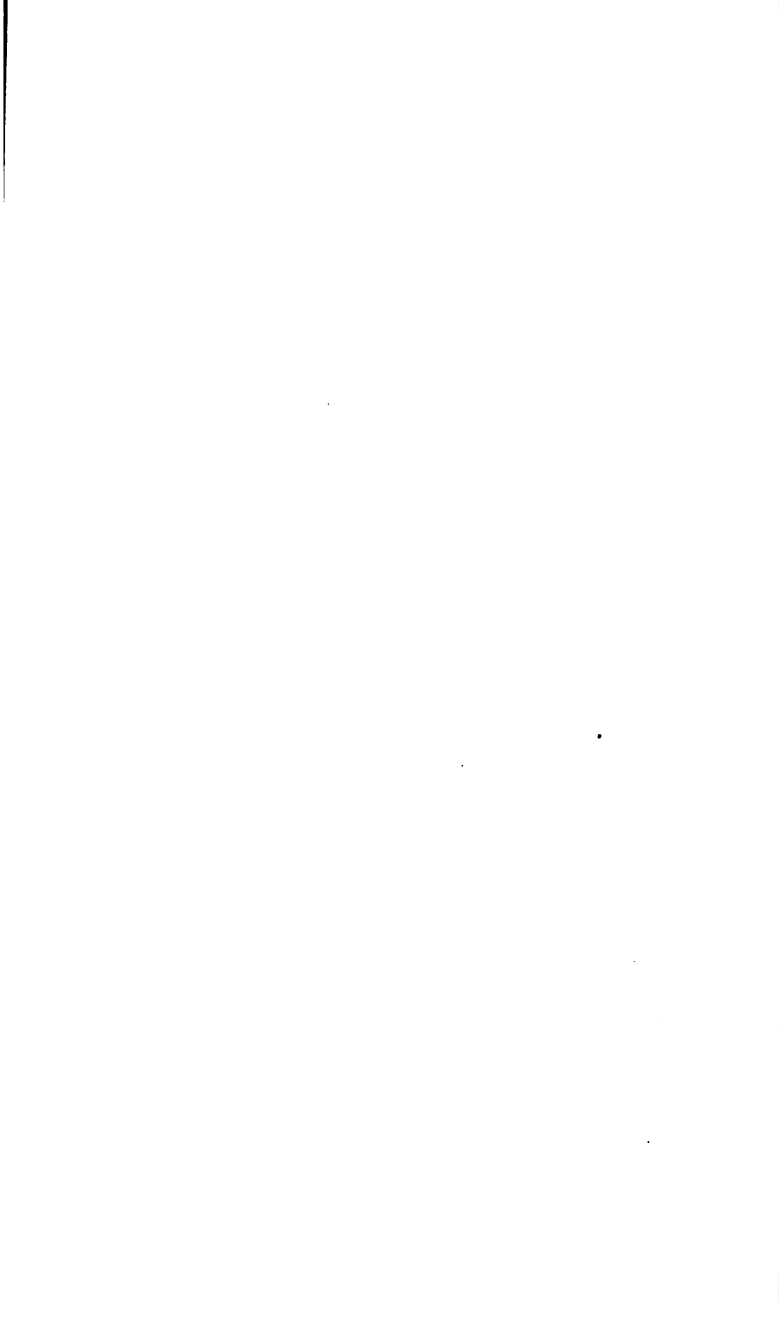
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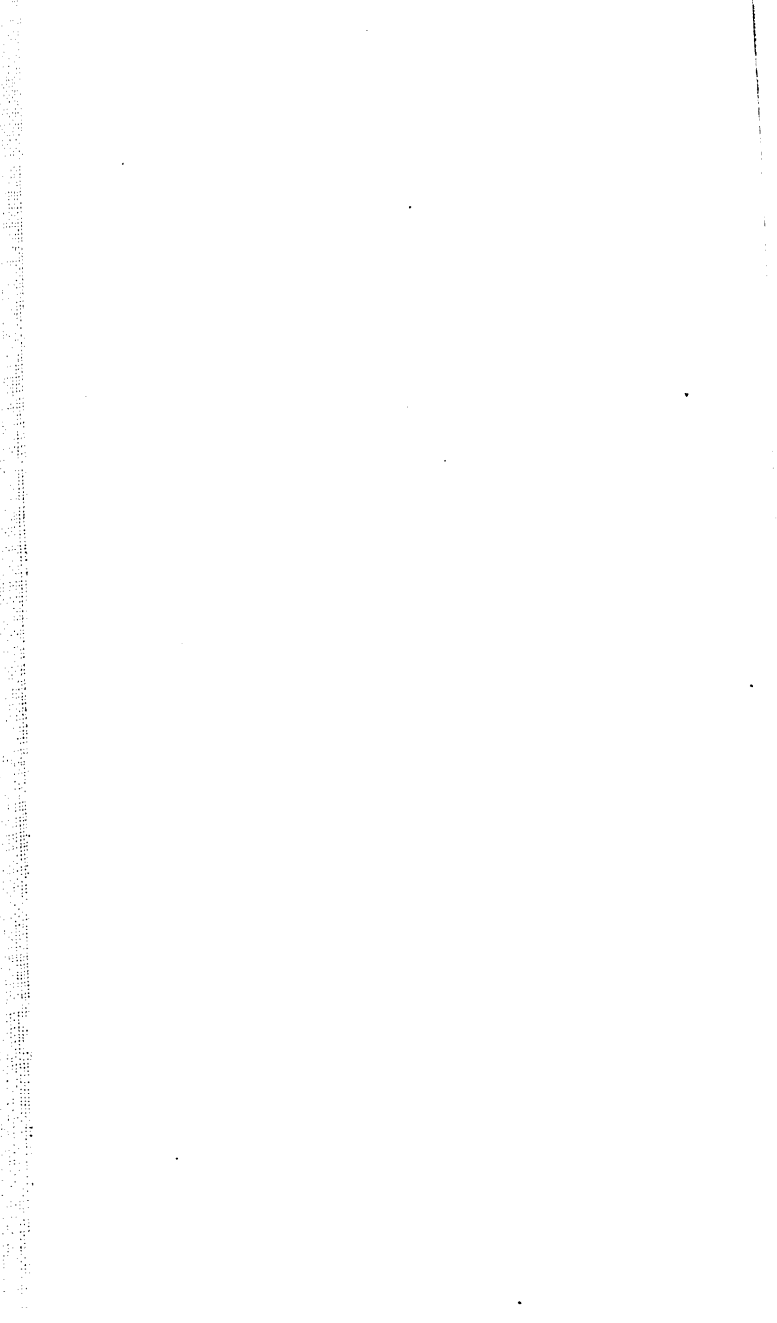
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